United Nations

Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1996

General Assembly

Official Records • Fifty-first Session

Supplement No. 3 (A/51/3/Rev.1)

A/51/3/Rev.1

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United Nations · New York, 1997

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

ISSN 0082-8203

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EDITORIAL NOTE

The present report covers the work of the Council in 1996.

The report contains a summary of the action taken by the Council under each item of its agenda, including the resolutions and decisions adopted and records of voting.

The summary records of the meetings of the Council will be issued in *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Plenary Meetings*.

The resolutions and decisions of the Council and the reports of its commissions and standing committees are issued as *Supplements* to the *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*. The *Supplements* for 1996 are listed below.

Supplement number		Document symbol
1	Resolutions and decisions adopted in 1996*	E/1996/96
2	Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its twelfth and thirteenth sessions	E/1996/22
3	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-second session	E/1996/23 and Corr.1
4	Report of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development on its second session	E/1996/24
5	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its twenty-ninth session	E/1996/25
6	Report on the Commission on the Status of Women on its fortieth session	E/1996/26
7	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-ninth session	E/1996/27
8	Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its fourth session	E/1996/28
9	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its special session	E/1996/29
10	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its fifth session	E/1996/30 and Corr.1
11	Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its third session	E/1996/31

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* Issued initially in document A/51/3, parts I, II and IV.

Supplement number		Document symbol
12	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its first, second and third regular sessions and annual session of 1996	E/1996/32/Rev.1
13	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its work during 1996	E/1996/33
14	Report of the Economic Commission for Europe	E/1996/34
15	Report of the Economic Commission for Africa	E/1996/35
16	Report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	E/1996/36
17	Biennial report of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	E/1996/37
18	Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its thirtieth session	E/1996/76

FOREWORD BY AMBASSADOR JEAN-MARIE KACOU GERVAIS, PRESIDENT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The 1996 substantive session of the Council represented both an end and a beginning. It was the last occasion on which the Council conducted its deliberations according to the format established by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/162. At the same time, the Council began the process of implementing Assembly resolution 50/227, entitled "Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields", in which the Assembly introduced a new framework for the functioning of the Council. I am pleased that the Council adopted significant legislation in a number of areas during its substantive session and took steps in the innovative direction charted by the Assembly in its resolution 50/227. I believe in particular that Member States can view with favour the outcomes of the coordination and operational activities segments and the adoption of important resolutions, among others, on non-governmental organizations, and the follow-up to major United Nations conferences, collaboration with the Bretton Woods institutions, prevention and control of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and humanitarian assistance.

In viewing the work of the various segments of the Council, it seems clear that its high-level segment, while having a considerable potential for success, still leaves much to be desired. Without a doubt, the presence of the executive heads of the international financial and trade institutions is essential with respect to having a meaningful policy dialogue during the high-level segment. The absence of most of the executive heads at this year's substantive session weakened the dialogue significantly. As for the remainder of the high-level segment, having a well-defined topical subject of high international priority contributed to a more focused debate and to broader ministerial participation. The high-level segment still lacks two essential ingredients, however - first, a clear and definitive outcome and second, a vigorous and straightforward dialogue among the participants. I trust that the proposal to have agreed conclusions emanating from the high-level segment beginning with next year will ensure a more definitive outcome. With regard to dialogue among the participants, I would note that, although the speeches are an integral part of the high-level segment, the segment should not be confined to statements alone. Indeed, ways need to be found to ensure a more disciplined presentation of statements by all concerned coupled with an opportunity for structured but interactive dialogue.

The trend of a well-functioning coordination segment continued and was further strengthened this year. The Council is gradually re-equipping itself to play the coordinating role envisaged for it in the Charter of the United Nations. This year's agreed conclusions showed the Council's willingness to assert its authority over its own subsidiary machinery in a constructive way. Harmonization and coordination of the work programmes of the Council's functional commissions in the area of poverty eradication are an important step towards achieving the same overall direction. Not only is the Council better placed to direct the work of its functional commissions, but the commissions themselves will also be able to draw on each other's work in a more coherent and synergistic way. Likewise, the Council's conclusions provide well-articulated guidance to the United Nations system for integrated support for poverty eradication at the country level and for mainstreaming the gender perspective into the work of the system.

In the segment on operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation, the Council undertook the monitoring and guidance of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/120 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development. The report of the Secretary-General on the subject proved to be particularly helpful owing to its clearly defined focus on selected areas and the identification of problems and related recommendations. Furthermore, the dialogue with executive heads and two field teams of the United Nations system afforded the Council an opportunity to obtain further insights into the requirements for guidance. Consequently, the resolution adopted by the Council contains a range of substantive provisions that promote further reforms of operational activities in the key areas of harmonization of rules and procedures, common administrative services and common premises and strengthened monitoring and evaluation. Moreover, the groundwork has been laid for constructive consideration of some aspects of funding of operational activities by the Council in 1997.

In the general segment, the Council addressed a wide range of economic, social, humanitarian, human rights and coordination questions and adopted a number of substantial resolutions. The decision and the resolution that it adopted as part of the conclusion of its review of arrangements for consultations with non-governmental organizations must stand out, however, as the major achievement of this year's general segment. Concerning the agenda of the segment, it continues to be overburdened and fragmented and needs to be streamlined. This task has acquired new urgency since the Council will be required, as of 1997, to complete its programme of work within four weeks.

The coming year will be a critical one for the Council. It will need to maintain the momentum of reform initiated by the General Assembly in its resolution 50/227 by implementing the provisions relevant to its work with thoroughness and dispatch. I am confident that the members of next year's Council will be up to the task. For my part, I shall ensure that the 1996 Bureau safeguards and passes on to the 1997 substantive session of the Council the overall experience that we acquired in the initial phase of the implementation of Assembly resolution 50/227, as well as the lessons learned during the year.

Chapter I

MATTERS CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

1. In 1996, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolutions and decisions that call for action by the General Assembly. The relevant paragraphs of those resolutions and decisions are summarized below.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION: CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND, THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND AND THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the operations of the United Nations Children's Fund

By decision 1996/226, the Council endorsed decision 1996/18 of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, in which the Executive Board recommended to the General Assembly that it allocate a plenary meeting during its fifty-first session (1996) to the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the operations of the Fund, and recommended its approval by the Assembly at its fifty-first session. For the complete text of the decision, see chapter IV, section C.

SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Action against corruption

By resolution 1996/8, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein. For the complete text of the resolution, see chapter V, section A.7.

United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security

By resolution 1996/9, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein. For the complete text of the resolution, see chapter V, section A.7.

SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: NARCOTIC DRUGS

Special session of the General Assembly devoted to the combat against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities

By resolution 1996/17, the Council decided to recommend to the General Assembly to convene a special session, in order to consider the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, and to propose new strategies, methods, practical activities and specific measures to strengthen international cooperation in addressing the problem of illicit drugs; also decided to propose that the special session of the Assembly should be held for three days in 1998; and requested the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly at its fifty-first session a report containing recommendations on the possible outcome of, and organizational matters relating to, the proposed special session of the Assembly. For the complete text of the resolution, see chapter V, section A.8.

Strengthening of the role of the International Narcotics Control Board and development of a unified information system for the collection and analysis of data concerning the nature, patterns and trends of the global problem of drug abuse

By resolution 1996/20, the Council requested the General Assembly to allocate sufficient resources, within the regular budget, to enable the International Narcotics Control Board to carry out the functions assigned to it, in accordance with the international drug control conventions. For the complete text of the resolution, see chapter V, section A.8.

Action to strengthen international cooperation to control precursors and their substitutes used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, and to prevent their diversion

By section II of resolution 1996/29, the Council, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to propose to the General Assembly, in order to implement the resolution, any modification in the programme of work of the Secretariat that might be necessary for the allocation of adequate resources to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in the programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1996-1997. For the complete text of the resolution, see chapter V, section A.8.

Measures to combat diversion of psychotropic substances and to establish effective control over operations carried out by intermediaries in international trade of psychotropic substances

By resolution 1996/30, the Council requested the Secretary-General to propose to the General Assembly, in order to implement that resolution, any modification in the programme of work of the Secretariat that might be necessary for the allocation of adequate resources to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in the programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1996-1997. For the complete text of the resolution, see chapter V, section A.8.

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities

By resolution 1996/1, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein. For the complete text of the resolution, see chapter V, section B.1.

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS: FOLLOW-UP TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 50/106: BUSINESS AND DEVELOPMENT

Corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions

By resolution 1996/51, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained therein. For the complete text of the resolution, see chapter V, section B.9.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Non-governmental organizations

By decision 1996/297, the Council decided to recommend that the General Assembly examine, at its fifty-first session, the question of the participation of non-governmental organizations in all areas of the work of the United Nations, in the light of the experience gained through the arrangements for consultation between non-governmental organizations and the Council. For the complete text of the decision, see chapter V, section F.

2. The following resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council are also brought to the attention of the General Assembly.

SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Situation of human rights in Burundi

By decision 1996/254, the Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/1, endorsed the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and to the Commission at its fifty-third session. For the complete text of the decision, see chapter V, section A.4.

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

By decision 1996/255, the Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/8, requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures in order to transmit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session the results of his consultations with Member States and intergovernmental as well as non-governmental organizations on the possibility of holding a world conference to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related contemporary forms of intolerance. For the complete text of the decision, see chapter V, section A.4.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

By decision 1996/260, the Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/23, approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance with all necessary assistance to enable him to carry out his mandate, to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-third session. For the complete text of the decision, see chapter V, section A.4.

Human rights of persons with disabilities

By decision 1996/261, the Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/27, approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to report biennially to the General Assembly on the progress of efforts to ensure the full recognition and enjoyment of the human rights of persons with disabilities. For the complete text of the decision, see chapter V, section A.4.

Assistance to States in strengthening the rule of law

By decision 1996/267, the Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/56, approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the results of the contacts established in accordance with paragraph 9 of that resolution, as well as on any other developments pertaining to the implementation of the recommendation of the World Conference on Human Rights referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph of the same resolution. For the complete text of the decision, see chapter V, section A.4.

Composition of the staff of the Centre for Human Rights

By decision 1996/272, the Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/65, approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and to the Commission at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the Commission's resolution, including measures adopted and their results, and recommendations for improving the current situation. For the complete text of the decision, see chapter V, section A.4.

Human rights situation in southern Lebanon and West Bekaa

By decision 1996/274, the Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/68, approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and to the Commission at its fifty-third session on the results of his efforts in that regard. For the complete text of the decision, see chapter V, section A.4.

Situation of human rights in Cuba

By decision 1996/275, the Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/69, endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cuba for one year, and approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-third session on the results of his endeavours pursuant to the Commission's resolution. For the complete text of the decision, see chapter V, section A.4.

Situation of human rights in Iraq

By decision 1996/277, the Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/72, endorsed the Commission's decision to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq, and approved the Commission's requests to the Special Rapporteur to report periodically to the Commission on the situation of human rights in Iraq and to submit an interim report on the situation of human rights in Iraq to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and a report to the Commission at its fifty-third session. For the complete text of the decision, see chapter V, section A.4.

Situation of human rights in the Sudan

By decision 1996/278, the Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/73, endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan for an additional year, and approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report his findings and recommendations to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and to the Commission at its fifty-third session. For the complete text of the decision, see chapter V, section A.4.

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

By decision 1996/279, the Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/74, approved the Commission's invitation to the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the situation worldwide in regard to summary or arbitrary executions and his recommendations for more effective action to combat that phenomenon. For the complete text of the decision, see chapter V, section A.4.

Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

By decision 1996/280, the Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/75, endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan for one year, and approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan to the Commission at its fifty-third session and to consider submitting a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session. For the complete text of the decision, see chapter V, section A.4.

Situation of human rights in Rwanda

By decision 1996/281, the Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/76, endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Rwanda for an additional year and approved the Commission's requests to the Special Rapporteur to make recommendations concerning situations in which technical assistance might be appropriate and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and to the Commission at its fifty-third session. For the complete text of the decision, see chapter V, section A.4.

Situation of human rights in Nigeria

By decision 1996/284, the Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/79, approved the Commission's request to the two thematic Special Rapporteurs who had requested a joint investigative visit to Nigeria to submit to the Commission at its fifty-third session a joint report on their findings, along with any observations of other relevant mechanisms, in particular the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, and also approved the

Commission's request to them to submit an interim report to the General Assembly. For the complete text of the decision, see chapter V, section A.4.

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

By decision 1996/285, the Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/80, approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar to establish or continue direct contacts with the Government and people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and their lawyers, and its request to him to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and to the Commission at its fifty-third session. For the complete text of the decision, see chapter V, section A.4.

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

By decision 1996/287, the Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/84, endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran for a further year and approved the Commission's request to the Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, and to report to the Commission at its fifty-third session. For the complete text of the decision, see chapter V, section A.4.

Rights of the child

By decision 1996/288, the Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/85, approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography with all necessary human and financial assistance, from within existing resources, to make the full discharge of the mandate possible and to enable her to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and a report to the Commission at its fifty-third session. For the complete text of the decision, see chapter V, section A.4.

Chapter II

HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGAINST THE ILLICIT PRODUCTION, SALE, DEMAND, TRAFFIC AND DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTICS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

1. The high-level segment was held from 24 to 27 June 1996 (8th to 15th meetings of the Council). An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.8-15). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1995 (E/1996/18 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances and related activities (E/1996/57);

(c) *World Economic and Social Survey, 1996* (E/1996/60).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

2. At the 52nd meeting, on 26 July 1996, the President of the Council presented the summary and conclusions of the high-level segment (E/1996/89), which read as follows:

"*Summary presented by Ambassador Jean-Marie Kacou Gervais, President of the Economic and Social Council*

"INTRODUCTION

"The high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council was held from 24 to 27 June 1996. The theme of the segment was 'International cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances and related activities'. The segment was attended by a large number of ministers and other high-level representatives.

"During the segment, on 24 June 1996, the Council held an intensive policy dialogue on major issues in the world economy with Mr. Rubens Ricupero, Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Mr. Prabhakar R. Narvekar, Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Mr. Sven Sandstrom, Managing Director of the World Bank. The absence of a representative of the World Trade Organization was noted with regret.

"I. POLICY DIALOGUE

"The policy dialogue with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and responsible representatives of the heads of the World Bank and IMF focused on trends in the world economy; the issue of globalization; trade; debt; resource flows; and cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system. Also addressed was the importance of international cooperation in combating the drug problem.

"A. The world economy and international cooperation

"The evolution of world economic growth is encouraging, although many countries continue to have an economic performance below their potential. Developing countries, as a group, are making a major contribution to the growth of the world economy. Their growth, which seems in many cases - particularly in Asia and to some extent in Latin America - to be independent of the growth or lack of it in developed economies, is expected to continue to outpace that of the industrialized countries in 1996-1997. Developing countries are contributing not only to world growth but also to macro-stabilization policies worldwide, in particular through greater internal price stability and significant deregulation of financial markets. Growth, however, remains uneven, with a small number of developing countries growing rapidly, a larger number showing improved performance, and a third group, in particular the least developed and African countries, lagging behind. Many developing countries continue to be faced with the problems of poverty, inadequate infrastructure, capital constraints and low levels of social development. Many of the countries with economies in transition are moving towards a high growth path. However, these countries will continue to need international assistance in the period ahead to overcome the problems of transition.

"Sound policies, structural changes and economic reforms must continue to be pursued by all countries, including developing countries, to sustain and accelerate growth and development. At the same time, the importance of the external economic environment, particularly the effects of economic and trade policies and developments in developed countries, and of international economic cooperation, was underscored. The suggestion was put forward that the main industrialized countries should coordinate policies of economic expansion to raise demand and combat unemployment, in the context of deepening trade liberalization. The prospective growth environment for developing countries will depend not only on their continuing significant policy adjustments but also on sustained and strong momentum in global trade liberalization leading to rapid growth in world trade. The acute problems of the least developed countries, whose number has increased, can be overcome only with decisive international action and assistance. Partnership between developed and developing countries should be reinforced and extended to civil society as a whole.

"Recent United Nations conferences have defined the framework for and resulted in commitments to intensify international cooperation for development. Attention must now focus on implementation at the national and international levels. Development strategy should be based on a country's plans, priorities and development needs, and should be country-specific, while recognizing that developing countries face many common constraints and problems. International cooperation is necessary to assist developing countries in carrying out their development goals.

"B. Globalization

"Globalization, in particular global financial integration, implies opportunities and challenges. As we continue to assess the risks and benefits associated with globalization, it is time to address the issue of the post-globalization agenda. Many developing countries and countries with economies in transition are liberalizing their trade and investment environment. As a result, private capital flows to developing countries have increased substantially, and have complemented domestic savings and external assistance. However, so far three quarters of these flows have gone to only 12 countries, and such flows can easily be suspended or reversed. Therefore, current efforts to establish a system of financial cooperation capable of providing early warning and preventing the emergence of serious financial crises must be continued and intensified. It was suggested that the international community should also give consideration, as appropriate and in cooperation with national Governments, to ways of dealing with the possible negative effects on developing countries of sudden outflows of private capital. The developed economies should better integrate the international dimension into their macroeconomic and monetary policies, since these have a crucial impact on world growth and development.

"Globalization discussions so far have mainly referred to trade in goods and services, and have tended to overlook technology, labour and migration flows. It was suggested that labour mobility should be a part of the liberalization agenda.

"C. Trade

"While all partners in the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations have undertaken trade liberalization measures, many developing countries have adopted unilateral measures as well. Liberalization efforts must be further deepened in all countries, taking into account the relevant internationally agreed provisions to address the special situations of developing countries.

"Economic cooperation and integration at the regional level are also important. Intensified regional cooperation should not be pursued as an alternative to the global liberalization process but should contribute to an open and multilateral trading system.

"D. Debt and resource flows

"Finding lasting solutions to the heavy debt burdens of the least developed countries is crucial in the fight against poverty. Hope was expressed that a solution will be found as the World Bank and IMF continue their joint and ongoing efforts to bring the external debt problems of heavily indebted poor countries, including multilateral debt, to a sustainable level.

"The provision of new and additional resources, both multilateral and bilateral, is required for achieving the commitments agreed to at recent major international conferences and summits. The problem of declining official development assistance (ODA) has to be addressed urgently. Adequate financial resources are required to enable international financial institutions to fulfil their mandate, and the recent disconcerting trends and developments in that area were noted.

"Following the agreement on the replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA), the implementation of related commitments must be ensured. Concern was expressed at the incomplete tenth replenishment of IDA and the prospects for the eleventh replenishment. The IMF Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility has been established on a permanent basis; ways of financing it should be agreed upon as soon as possible. A substantial increase in quotas is being considered in the IMF Eleventh General Review of Quotas. Agreement on the broad outline of a new arrangement to double resources available under the General Arrangements to Borrow should be finalized and implemented.

"E. Structural adjustment

"Discussions have shown growing international consensus on the main elements of sound economic policies. The proper design and effective implementation of structural adjustment programmes, which fully take into account the social dimension, remain a key challenge. While recent improvement in growth in Africa suggests that well-designed structural adjustment programmes could restore growth, experience has vividly demonstrated that adjustment programmes must take into account the need to expand social investment, provide a social safety net and alleviate poverty. Policies to protect social sectors should assure that the poor have a stronger say in designing plans and setting priorities. Building Governments' capacities should be a priority as well as an appropriate role for civil society. Efforts should be intensified to implement commitment 8 of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development 1/ regarding structural adjustment programmes.

"F. Cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system

"Progress has been made in the cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in a number of economic, social and environmental areas. The United Nations System-wide Special Initiative on Africa and the inter-agency task forces of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) on the follow-up to major conferences, among others, provide useful avenues for enhanced cooperation between the Bretton Woods institutions and the rest of the United Nations system. A call was made for developing further the cooperation between the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions, and for both a closer policy dialogue at the intergovernmental level on global macroeconomic policy issues and

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1/ See Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

promoting cooperation at the country level. A number of speakers emphasized that strengthening the collaboration between the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions should avoid, within the context of the United Nations operational system, new conditionalities and restrictive policies. The ongoing reform of the multilateral financial institutions was noted. The reform of UNCTAD, in particular the streamlining and simplification of its intergovernmental machinery and secretariat structure, and the clear, refocused and reinforced mandate given to it at its ninth session, were also welcomed. The need to explore ways to broaden and enhance coordination of monetary and financial institutions was emphasized.

"Many speakers noted that the high-level policy dialogue of the Council with heads of multilateral trade and financial institutions has proved to be very useful in facilitating discussion of international economic issues, including those arising from the process of globalization and liberalization. Some participants suggested that the dialogue might gain from being more focused on selected themes. Attention was drawn to the need to ensure that participation in the one-day policy dialogue should continue to be at the executive head level, as in previous years. The President of the Council was encouraged to pursue this question with the parties concerned.

"G. Drug abuse control

"The need to integrate drug abuse control in the national and global policy agenda was emphasized. A comprehensive and multidimensional approach to the problem is needed, with the effective involvement of all partners, including the international financial institutions.

"II. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGAINST THE ILLICIT PRODUCTION, SALE, DEMAND, TRAFFIC AND DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTICS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

"The report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances and related activities (E/1996/57) provided the basic background documentation for the high-level segment debate. The report provided a concise and comprehensive overview of the extent of drug trafficking and abuse worldwide, which was closely linked with the problems of organized crime and money laundering. It emphasized the social and economic cost and consequences of drug abuse on society.

"The challenge posed to societies by drug abuse and illicit trafficking has many facets and dimensions: it transcends national and geographical boundaries, affects different social and age groups, and stands at the crossroads of many social and economic issues. Drug abuse has devastating social effects, including its harmful impact on youth, families, other social groups and the workplace, and adverse health consequences as well, including those resulting from the relationship between substance abuse and a number of major diseases and disorders and the spread of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS).

"From their activities and the laundering of their illicit proceeds, drug trafficking organizations derive sufficient economic power to undermine democratic institutions through corruption, and to distort economies through both the effects of the very large sums involved on financial systems and the takeover of legitimate businesses by drug traffickers. There is a strong link among drug trafficking, money laundering, terrorism in all its forms, organized crime and traffic in arms, all of which are major threats to national and international security.

"The drug menace affects developed and developing countries alike. The current trends and patterns of drug abuse and traffic have made difficult the categorization of countries as producer countries, transit States and consumer countries.

"The scale of the problem calls for reaffirmation of the political will and the national commitment to concrete action, enhanced international cooperation founded on collective and shared responsibility, and international solidarity in the implementation of counter-strategies. Initiatives to counter the drug problem should be undertaken with full respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"A comprehensive, multidisciplinary and balanced approach to addressing the growing complexity of the drug phenomenon at the national, regional and international levels is an essential requirement. National drug strategies based on a balanced approach, whereby demand reduction and supply reduction are inseparable, mutually reinforcing elements of those strategies, are being increasingly adopted by Governments. Prevention, treatment, and social rehabilitation measures must be an integral part of drug control strategies, as a complement to law enforcement measures targeting illicit traffic.

"One of the prerequisites of closer cooperation in drug control is the universal ratification of the international drug control treaties: the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The current drug control treaties and the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session provide the necessary framework for international cooperation. While these instruments can be fine-tuned, what is of paramount importance is the political will and the sustained commitment of Governments to ensure their effective implementation. The adoption of strong domestic legislation and policies is an essential prerequisite of making full use of the opportunities for international cooperation provided by the international drug control treaties, particularly the 1988 Convention. During the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council, Governments renewed their commitment to taking firm action along the lines of policies currently in place.

"Legalization of the non-medical use of drugs was strongly opposed. Initiatives that diverge from the drug control policies of the international community undermine efforts to implement the drug control treaties. It was recalled that throughout the world the overwhelming majority of young people have chosen not to use illicit drugs and that the population at large has repudiated illicit drugs.

"To make further progress in the implementation of the drug control instruments, it is important to take stock of measures taken by Governments, to gauge difficulties encountered in their implementation and to identify the areas where assistance is required. This could be achieved through periodic reporting to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on measures taken to further their implementation.

"It was considered important that Governments establish the necessary framework to ensure the coordination and coherence of action at the national level and establish comprehensive national drug control master plans promoted by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) as a mechanism to ensure coordination in the implementation of drug control policies at the national level.

"Several representatives informed the Council of measures taken by their Governments to fulfil their treaty obligations and counter the drug threat. In that regard, new legislation had been adopted and penal codes amended to comply with the provisions of the international drug control treaties and facilitate the investigation and prosecuting of drug trafficking offences. Regional and bilateral agreements and arrangements had been concluded to facilitate cooperation and strengthen the capacity of Governments to combat drug trafficking syndicates and counter cross-border traffic, money laundering and the diversion of precursors. Several speakers outlined extensive demand reduction programmes to target domestic drug abuse problems and reported on successes that had been achieved in reducing demand. The attention of the Council was drawn to a number of trends in drug abuse and trafficking, and several representatives stressed the problem of growing abuse of synthetic drugs with stimulant properties.

"Drug trafficking organizations are violent, brutal and ruthless with regard to those responsible for ensuring the enforcement of law and order. Law enforcement officers should be provided with adequate specialized training to counter their operations.

"Efforts to counter money laundering constitute an integral part of international drug control. They are essential in order to target the economic power of drug traffickers and prevent the distorting effects on financial markets. International action against money laundering should be enhanced through the full and effective implementation of the provisions on money laundering of the 1988 Convention, in particular article 5, and of the bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements or arrangements on money laundering. A strong commitment by all Governments is required. Some speakers suggested that consideration be given to the preparation of an international instrument on money laundering, while others emphasized the importance of implementing existing instruments. It was suggested that a joint unit on money laundering could be established between UNDCP and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat.

"It was essential for Governments to increase their efforts to reduce the production and supply of illicit drugs. In this regard, it was emphasized that Governments should increase their efforts to prevent the diversion of precursors and essential chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of illicit drugs, and strengthen international cooperation in this area, pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 Convention.

"Alternative development programmes represent an essential component of international drug programmes. UNDCP should play a catalytic role and consider providing seed money to initiate alternative development programmes. Bilateral assistance agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations system involved in providing technical assistance, as well as international financial institutions, should play a more active role in supporting alternative development programmes that accompany the elimination of drug crops. Given the large expenditure required for alternative development, it is essential that there be complementarity and cooperation between the various agencies concerned. Drug control activities should be included as an integral part of development strategies. The commitment of the Government and the participation of the affected rural population in the decision-making process are also essential.

"The need for a stronger effort to reduce demand for illicit drugs was stressed. Civil society, including non-governmental organizations, should be mobilized to play a more active role in demand reduction, particularly in the field of primary prevention. One of the important objectives was to increase awareness, particularly of children, youth and other vulnerable groups, to the risks of drug abuse. Education among young people is crucial to demand reduction.

"To give greater priority to demand reduction, a declaration on the guiding principles of illicit demand reduction was considered by several delegations to be important. UNDCP was invited to continue to develop, as a matter of priority, the declaration on the guiding principles of reduction of illicit demand for drugs. The declaration should serve to establish agreed principles, guidelines and common denominators acceptable to the international community.

"The specialized agencies of the United Nations system, particularly the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, had critical roles to play in reducing the illicit demand for drugs. Particular reference was made to the importance of prevention through education programmes to protect youth and street children. Demand reduction programmes should address the ethical and cultural dimensions of the problem in national educational policies and programmes.

"Many developing countries lacked the resources to implement fully the provisions of the international drug control treaties and apply law enforcement and control measures commensurate with the scale of the drug problem. Drug abuse and trafficking constituted an additional burden which undermined their sustainable social and economic development. UNDCP was invited to assist African States in the implementation of the Plan of Action on Drug Control Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking in Africa, to be adopted by the Organization of African Unity in July 1996. The ongoing efforts of UNDCP to include drug control elements in national development strategies as well as in international economic and social cooperation programmes were encouraged. In that connection, it was stated that the international community should provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries.

"Countries with economies in transition that have been adversely affected by the illicit traffic and drug abuse that provided organized criminal groups with the means to undermine the democratic process and hamper the emergence of a viable market economy also need to be assisted in their efforts to combat the drug menace.

"Strong support was expressed for the regional and subregional approach of UNDCP which has been highly effective as a means to enhance cooperation and coordination of activities in drug control at the regional level, particularly in countering cross-border traffic. UNDCP was invited to continue, as a priority, to support initiatives for closer regional and subregional cooperation.

"As a centre of expertise, UNDCP should improve its capacity to collect and analyse data on the various aspects of the drug problem with a view to facilitating the provision of policy advice and assistance to Member States based on an assessment of the various aspects of the drug issue. The development of the information management and analysis capacity of UNDCP was crucial to its leadership and coordination role within and outside the United Nations. At the national level, Governments should improve their capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate data regarding the domestic drug problem. National authorities should cooperate with UNDCP and the International Narcotics Control Board by responding to their requests for such information. Some representatives referred to the country reports as the basis for reviewing the drug situation in the respective countries and stated that the evaluation of the drug situation and of measures to combat drugs should be limited to the United Nations bodies entrusted with evaluation responsibilities.

"The United Nations system has a critical role to play in addressing the global threat of drug abuse and illicit traffic, particularly in the adoption and implementation of agreed standards and norms. The drug issue should be a priority concern of all relevant United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, as well as of the international financial institutions.

"The recent actions taken by the Administrative Committee on Coordination to ensure the increased commitment by specialized agencies, programmes and funds, as well as the international financial institutions, to include the drug dimension in their programmes of work were welcomed.

"The United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control provides a vital tool for the coordination and enhancement of drug control activities within the system. An increasing number of agencies in the United Nations system are now addressing the drug issue within their respective fields of competence. Inter-agency coordination represents an important contribution to the fight against illicit drugs at the international level. The coordinating functions of UNDCP at the policy and operational levels should be strengthened to ensure that the United Nations system can develop a concerted response to the drug problem. Also essential is continued cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization-Interpol, the Financial Action Task Force and other bodies outside the United Nations system with important functions in the fight against various aspects of the drug menace, as well as continued cooperation among those bodies.

"The limited and reduced resources available to UNDCP from the United Nations regular budget were considered insufficient to meet the demands made on the Programme. Dependence on a limited number of countries for voluntary contributions and a reduction in general purpose contributions have placed UNDCP in a vulnerable position. UNDCP should be provided with adequate resources to fulfil its mandates and become a centre of excellence focusing on policies and their implementation. In the short term, it is essential for more States to assume responsibility for the financial situation of UNDCP. By providing it with resources commensurate with its mandate and exercising responsibility for its governance, they could demonstrate their commitment to UNDCP.

"Strong support was expressed for the proposal emanating from the Commission on Narcotic Drugs concerning the convening of a special session of the General Assembly in 1998. Such a session should serve to reaffirm the commitment to national and international drug control as a high priority and enable agreement to be reached on measures to strengthen international drug control on the basis of shared responsibility. A number of Governments stated that it would also provide an occasion to consider measures to improve the functioning of the intergovernmental and technical bodies involved in international drug control. Some speakers suggested that the Assembly could, on that occasion, give special attention to issues such as precursor control, abuse of and traffic in stimulants and their precursors, and the struggle against money laundering. The active participation of all States and agencies in the preparation of the special session was considered essential to creating the political momentum and support that such a session required. The high-level segment had contributed to its preparation and the Council could make a further contribution to the preparatory process.

"Conclusions

"Some of the main conclusions emanating from the high-level segment are outlined below:

- Confirmation of the high priority assigned by States to international drug control; determination to undertake concerted action at the multilateral level and ensure universal adherence to the international drug control treaties.

- Reaffirmation of the commitment for drug control to remain one of the top priorities of the United Nations medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001.

- Consideration of appropriate measures to improve the functioning of the intergovernmental and technical bodies involved in international drug control.

- Reconfirmation of the leadership and coordination role of UNDCP, especially within the United Nations system; and provision to UNDCP of the resources required to fulfil its leadership and coordination function, as called for by the General Assembly.

- Addressing drug control cooperation issues in the governing bodies of the agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations system and the international financial institutions.

- Improvement and enhancement of the intergovernmental system for evaluating the implementation of the drug control instruments, with the support of Member States.

- Mobilization and forging of strong partnerships with all actors of civil society, particularly non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, sports associations and the private sector.

- Practical implementation of the drug control instruments through the adoption of appropriate laws and the establishment of institutions for their enforcement at the national level, according to national policies and priorities.

- Adoption of national drug control master plans, based on a balanced approach giving equal importance to measures to reduce the demand for and measures to reduce the supply of illicit drugs.

- Adoption of appropriate mechanisms for coordination at the national level endowed with the necessary legal and political authority.

- Encouragement of bilateral cooperation and multilateral agreements to combat drug trafficking and abuse.

- Allocation at the national level of resources commensurate with the recognized dimension and gravity of the drug problem; and recognition of the need for international cooperation and assistance in this regard."

Chapter III

COORDINATION SEGMENT

COORDINATION OF THE POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER BODIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A. Coordination of the United Nations system activities for poverty eradication

INTRODUCTION

1. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of coordination of the United Nations system activities for poverty eradication (agenda item 3 (a)) at its 18th to 23rd and 51st meetings from 1 to 3 and on 26 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.18-23 and 51). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the twenty-ninth series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination, held on 16 October 1995 (E/1996/4 and Corr.1);

(b) Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1995 (E/1996/18 and Add.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following theme: coordination of United Nations system activities for poverty eradication (E/1996/61).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

2. At the 51st meeting, on 26 July 1996, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Gerhard Henze (Germany), introduced the draft agreed conclusions E/1996/L.30 on coordination of the United Nations system activities for poverty eradication, and orally revised the text. The Council then adopted the draft agreed conclusions. The text read as follows:

Agreed conclusions 1996/1

"1. The Economic and Social Council takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordination of United Nations system activities for poverty eradication (E/1996/61) and of the recommendations it contains to assist in the formulation of coordinated United Nations support for national poverty eradication activities.

"2. The international community reached a consensus and committed itself to the goal of poverty eradication at the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s, as an ethical, social, political and economic imperative. The World Summit for Social Development adopted a global and comprehensive approach, outlined a broad range of measures aimed at eradicating poverty and called upon Governments to formulate integrated poverty eradication strategies, including time-bound goals and targets in their national context. While the United Nations system has an essential and complementary role to play in supporting Governments in their efforts to eradicate poverty, the primary responsibility for the assessment of poverty situations and for the formulation, strengthening and implementation of national poverty eradication plans and programmes lies with Governments and requires a strong political commitment at the national level. The implementation of the global commitments by the international community is also required since not only is poverty a national problem but it also has origins in the international environment.

"3. The problem of poverty exists in all countries, but with varying degrees of intensity.

"4. Poverty has various causes, including structural ones. Poverty is a complex, multidimensional problem with origins in both the national and international domains. No uniform solution can be found for global application. Rather, country-specific programmes to tackle poverty and international efforts supporting national efforts, as well as the parallel process of creating a supportive international environment, are crucial for a solution to this problem. Poverty is inseparably linked to a lack of control over resources, including land, skills, knowledge, capital and social connections. Without those resources, people are easily neglected by policy makers and have limited access to institutions, markets, employment, and public services. The eradication of poverty cannot be accomplished through anti-poverty programmes alone but will require democratic participation, and changes in economic structures in order to ensure access for all to resources, opportunities and public services, to undertake policies geared to more equitable distribution of wealth and income, to implement social protection for those who cannot support themselves, and to assist people confronted with unforeseen catastrophe, whether individual or collective, natural, social or technological.

"5. The Economic and Social Council recognizes that the goal of poverty eradication represents a major challenge for the United Nations system, owing to its importance as a global objective. The United Nations system has an important role to play in the overall effort for poverty eradication and in assisting Member States in translating the global goals and commitments of the international conferences and the statutory mandates of each organization into concrete actions and activities at all levels. Given the variety of the mandates and activities of organizations of the United Nations system in the area of poverty eradication, harmonization and coordination among those that intervene in the struggle to eradicate poverty are crucial. The participation of the United Nations system, including United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, in the overall efforts of poverty eradication is aimed at assisting Member States in translating the global goals and commitments of the international conferences into concrete actions, especially at the country level.

"I. COORDINATED UNITED NATIONS SUPPORT AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES FOR POVERTY ERADICATION ACTIVITIES AT THE FIELD LEVEL

"A. Definition of a poverty eradication strategy

"6. There is no single best strategy for poverty eradication, and strategies differ from one country to another. It is the primary responsibility of the Government of each country to conduct an assessment of its own poverty situation and define its own poverty eradication strategy. The participation of civil society, including people living in poverty, the empowerment of local communities, and a genuine feeling of ownership by the Government and local communities are essential for poverty eradication strategies. The United Nations system has an essential and complementary role to play in supporting the Government in this area, providing assistance to the Government where requested and orienting its support activities according to the priorities and development objectives pursued by the Government through collaborative exercises, such as the country strategy note (CSN), when the Government intends to apply this mechanism, or other existing coordination mechanisms where the CSN is not applied.

"B. Resources for poverty eradication

"7. There has been a decline in concessional resources for multilateral development institutions, which makes it more difficult for them to respond to the massive challenge of assisting countries in poverty eradication. In this context, particular concern was expressed at the incomplete fulfilment of commitments to the tenth replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) and it was hoped that adequate resources would be available for the eleventh replenishment. While it is the primary responsibility of the Government to mobilize resources for poverty eradication at the national level, the need for a substantial increase in resources for operational activities for development on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the increasing needs of developing countries, is recognized - as is the need to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency and impact of the activities of the United Nations system in the area of poverty eradication. The quality and effectiveness of the use of resources are as important as the quantity of resources for poverty eradication. Ways of securing predictable, continuous and assured funding should be explored, in particular in the context of the agreement reached by the General Assembly in its resolution 50/227.

"8. There is an urgent need to strive for the fulfilment of the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product (GNP) of the developed countries for official development assistance (ODA) as soon as possible. Mobilization of substantial new and additional resources from all sources, domestic and international, public and private, and from traditional and new sources would also be instrumental. New ways of generating new public and private financial resources, inter alia, through the appropriate reduction of excessive military expenditures, including global military expenditures and the arms trade, and investments for arms production and acquisition, taking into consideration national security requirements, so as to allow possible allocation of additional funds for social and economic development, including poverty eradication, should be explored. In the budgetary process, transparency and accountability should be ensured in the use of public resources, and priority should be given to providing and improving basic social services. The Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development [1] called upon interested developed and developing country partners to agree on a mutual commitment to allocate, on average, 20 per cent of ODA and 20 per cent of the national budget, respectively, to basic social programmes. The Council takes note of the work that interested countries have undertaken in developing and operationalizing the 20/20 concept, most recently at meetings that led to the adoption of the Oslo Consensus on 20/20 (A/51/140, annex).

"C. Commitment to coordination of poverty eradication activities

"9. In order to fulfil its supporting role, the United Nations system must actively pursue a coordinated and integrated approach - both at Headquarters and in the field, and between Headquarters and the field - to the implementation of the outcome of the recent conferences, which have all given priority to the goal of poverty eradication. In accordance with the mandates of the organizations of the United Nations system and the policies defined by the executive boards, the executive heads of all the organizations of the United Nations system should ensure that their country-level representatives are fully committed to poverty eradication activities, to promoting joint action by the United Nations system and to participating in the resident coordinator system, including appropriate field-level committees and task forces, taking into account the complementarities and strengths of each organization.

"D. Common country assessment

"10. The organizations of the United Nations system should assist the Government upon request, through collective efforts made within the resident coordinator system, in preparing, under the leadership of the Government, an assessment of the poverty situation in the country as the basis for a country-specific poverty eradication strategy, taking account of the work carried out by the country itself in social development assessment according to the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development. All the specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system are invited to strengthen and adjust their activities, programmes and medium-term strategies, as appropriate, to take into account the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development. The common country assessment suggested by the Joint Consultative Group on Policy should be extended to the United Nations system, and integrated into the process for the formulation of the CSN, where appropriate and in agreement with the Government. All joint efforts in information collection, research and analysis should take into account the statistical work on poverty measurement and other poverty indicators that has been carried out at the national level by countries themselves.

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[1] Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

"11. A common system-wide approach to support for monitoring by national Governments and assessing the achievement of goals and targets agreed to in international forums in the area of poverty should be developed under the auspices of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication of effort. Reporting from the United Nations system that would elaborate on issues that need to be addressed in relation to the implementation of paragraph 29 of the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, which deals with monitoring and assessment by Governments, would be useful.

"E. Increase of national capacity to develop indicators and assess data

"12. The United Nations system should provide technical cooperation and other forms of assistance to the developing countries, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, in implementing the recommendations of the recent major conferences and summits, as appropriate, in particular the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development [2] and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development. The United Nations system should also consider and provide appropriate technical cooperation and other forms of assistance to the countries with economies in transition. Upon the request of the Government, the United Nations system should provide assistance in further developing and sustaining national capacity to gather and analyse information and to develop indicators for poverty analysis. The capacity of the United Nations system in this area should be fully utilized in formulating guidelines to develop definitions, indicators and instruments for impact assessment and for monitoring poverty programmes, including gender-sensitive indicators, in accordance with the outcomes of major recent conferences and summits with a view to assisting countries in those areas. ACC is requested to ensure coordination in this area and active steps should be taken to avoid duplication.

"F. Gender analysis

"13. The United Nations system should integrate the gender perspective into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes on poverty eradication and pay particular attention to the collection of gender-disaggregated data.

"G. Country strategy note (CSN)

"14. The overall coordination of the poverty eradication activities of the United Nations system at the country level should take into account the CSN when Governments intend to apply this mechanism, which remains a voluntary initiative of recipient countries that should be formulated by interested recipient countries in accordance with their development plans and priorities, with the assistance of and in cooperation with the United Nations system.

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[2] Ibid., annex I.

"15. In countries where the CSN is either not yet available or not pursued, the United Nations system should, with the consent of the national Government, work through existing coordination mechanisms in support of national poverty eradication plans and programmes.

"16. Poverty eradication activities are a high priority of the United Nations system and should be supported and coordinated through the resident coordinator system. Country coordination of the poverty eradication activities of the organizations of the United Nations system requires that those organizations actively participate in the resident coordinator system. The resident coordinator system should play its role in full collaboration and consultation with the Government, taking into account that the ultimate responsibility of coordination in the country is that of the Government. The Government has also the primary responsibility in priority-setting.

"17. In accordance with national plans and priorities, United Nations agencies, funds, programmes and bodies represented at the field level should, through the resident coordinator system and under the leadership and facilitation of the resident coordinator, actively work towards expanding and improving coordination and promote United Nations joint activities related, as appropriate, to the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of poverty eradication activities. In order to promote coordination and a better division of labour, special efforts must be made to ensure that resident coordinators, at the earliest possible stage of formulation, are informed of planned poverty programme activities and other relevant activities of the United Nations agencies, funds, programmes and bodies.

"H. Field-level committee

"18. The field-level committee should review all major programmes and projects of the United Nations system, sectoral strategies and evaluation exercises in the area of poverty eradication in order to ensure their complementarity, provide guidance and advice on proposals for new initiatives, and facilitate the identification of programmes and projects for possible complementary financing and coordinated implementation, on the understanding that the results of the review carried out by the committee should be submitted to national Governments for final approval through the national focal points. The field-level committee should also promote the dialogue between the United Nations system and the Government, including other relevant stakeholders, for effective coordination of poverty eradication initiatives at the country level.

"I. Thematic groups

"19. The organizations of the United Nations system should promote the establishment of ad hoc thematic groups, with the joint participation of United Nations system officials and government authorities, in order to launch initiatives and debate on poverty eradication, and to promote appropriate measures to ensure that goals are actively pursued. Under the overall leadership of the Government, greater use could be made of thematic groups and other informal forums at the field level to enhance the dialogue between Governments and all relevant development partners, including bilateral and multilateral donors and civil society, including non-governmental organizations.

"J. Programme approach

"20. In order to achieve effective integration with national poverty eradication programmes defined along cross-sectoral lines, extended use should be made of the programme approach modality, under the leadership of the recipient Government. The programme approach should also be followed at the sectoral level, particularly in those sectors that have the greatest impact on people living in poverty, who should be empowered by Governments to participate in the design and implementation of programmes.

"K. Cooperation with the Bretton Woods institutions

"21. High priority should be devoted to strengthening the collaboration between the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions in the areas of social and economic development at all levels, taking into account that such strengthening should preserve the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations system on poverty eradication activities in line with General Assembly resolution 50/120, including their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and their multilateralism. If the Government concerned so desires, consideration should be given to achieving greater complementarity between the policy framework papers and country assistance strategies on the one hand, and the CSN, where it exists, on the other, so that coordination for the implementation of poverty eradication strategies could be enhanced.

"22. A clear agreement should be reached with all relevant institutions to suitably use round-table meetings and consultative group meetings for the coordination of poverty eradication activities, to the extent possible, in a consistent development strategy. Cooperation between the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank in the preparation, discussion and follow-up to round-table meetings and consultative groups should be strengthened, as appropriate.

"L. Inter-agency coordination efforts

"23. In the overall context of poverty eradication, the Council takes note of the work of ACC in promoting the implementation of outcomes of major global conferences in an integrated and thematic manner. It supports the approach to coordinated effort adopted in the creation of the ad hoc inter-agency task forces on the follow-up to conferences, which should take into account the mandates emanating from intergovernmental processes. The results of the work of the ad hoc task forces as well as the inter-agency committees, including the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development and the Inter-Agency Committee on Women, should be reported through ACC to the Council in the context of the consideration of poverty eradication and other future theme(s) in the coordination segment and to its functional commissions within their respective mandates. These inter-agency efforts should also promote coherent support by the United Nations system on economic and social policy at the national level and produce clear guidelines for implementation by the resident coordinator system and other interested parties for the operationalization of programmes and platforms for action. Such inter-agency coordination efforts should maintain the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations system as spelt out in paragraph 21 above.

"24. Close and organic linkages should be drawn between inter-agency task forces and the rest of the ACC machinery as well as between relevant Secretariat departments responsible for policy design and the funds and programmes. Duplication should be avoided in the work of the task forces, particularly on the development of indicators, by ensuring a coherent approach under the auspices of ACC. Other ongoing work should also be taken into account, particularly the work being done in developing countries. All task forces should apply a gender perspective to their own work.

"25. The Task Force on an Enabling Environment for Social and Economic Development with the World Bank as its lead agency should focus on all aspects of the relevant chapter of the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, including the national and international environments, as well as the results of other related recent United Nations conferences. It should reflect the contributions of all relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system: United Nations, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations International Drug Control Programme, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, International Labour Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, World Health Organization, International Monetary Fund, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, International Atomic Energy Agency and United Nations Development Fund for Women. The work of the Task Force on Employment and Sustainable Livelihoods, with the International Labour Organization as its lead agency, should contribute to poverty eradication, inter alia, by promoting more coordinated and effective programmes to generate productive employment. The Economic and Social Council would welcome broader dissemination of the report of ACC, which should be discussed and considered by the Council.

"26. The United Nations System-wide Special Initiative on Africa is complementary to the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s 3/ and is also designed to facilitate its implementation and the implementation of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences as they relate to Africa. The Special Initiative might also become an impetus for the implementation of all elements of the New Agenda, including the mobilization of adequate resources, and should be considered in the context of the mid-term review of the implementation of the New Agenda.

3/ General Assembly resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

"II. MAINSTREAMING THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES FOR POVERTY ERADICATION

"27. In recent years, the number of women living in poverty has increased disproportionately to the number of men, particularly in the developing countries. Women, moreover, are affected by poverty in a number of distinctive ways, and face particular obstacles, including discrimination, in seeking to overcome it. Failure to fully integrate a gender perspective in the design and implementation of poverty eradication programmes will prevent those programmes from achieving their goals.

"28. Practical steps should be undertaken to integrate the gender perspective, first, into the coordinated follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits and, second, in all activities and documentation on poverty eradication, especially in connection with the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty and the forthcoming first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty. This should include, in accordance with the final outcomes of recent major conferences and summits:

"(a) A conscious and cohesive effort by the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, to promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in the formulation and implementation of both macroeconomic and micro-economic policies, and of all programmes aimed at poverty eradication;

"(b) Regular exchange of information and experience, and collaboration, among United Nations organizations concerned with poverty eradication, as well as between these organizations and those concerned more specifically with women;

"(c) Use of data disaggregated by sex in research, analysis and monitoring;

"(d) Review of existing statistical indicators from a gender perspective and an elaboration of consistent and standardized indicators capable of measuring the extent to which the gender dimension is present in activities, taking into account the work carried out by different countries, in particular by developing countries, in statistical work on poverty measurement and other poverty indicators;

"(e) Gender impact analysis of the design and implementation of policies and programmes;

"(f) Integration of a gender perspective into the monitoring and evaluation of results, especially with respect to operational activities;

"(g) Dissemination of information on the mainstreaming of a gender perspective on a regular basis and in a standardized form;

"(h) To this end, placing of greater emphasis on the need to provide appropriate training on gender issues to United Nations personnel, including personnel at the field level.

"29. Efforts should be made to increase the participation of women in activities relating to the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of United Nations policies and programmes on poverty eradication. More specifically, the gender perspective should be fully integrated, and the participation of women should be ensured, in the United Nations activities related to the eradication of poverty in the context of the coordinated follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits and in all activities relevant to poverty eradication, including the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty and the forthcoming first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty. It is also necessary to incorporate a coherent method of including both the mainstreaming of the gender perspective and specific programmes to achieve equality between men and women in the operational activities aimed at poverty eradication, and related staffing and decision-making spheres of the system.

"30. Close collaboration should be established between focal points in all units of the Secretariat related to poverty and women/gender units in order to reduce duplication and overlap in the mainstreaming of a gender perspective as well as to develop a coherent approach consistent with their mandates. Greater coherence is needed in the joint efforts for information collecting, research, analysis and operational activities.

"31. The Council should ensure that its future monitoring of United Nations system activities in poverty eradication reflects a gender perspective. The system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996-2001, together with the comments of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Committee for Programme and Coordination and other relevant bodies, should be linked to these efforts of mainstreaming a gender perspective into policies and programmes in the area of poverty eradication and should serve as a general framework for the coordination of system-wide efforts for the advancement of women, including those aimed at eradicating poverty among women.

"32. The Council welcomes the creation of the recent ACC Inter-Agency Committee on Women, which will address the cross-cutting nature of gender issues. Effective mechanisms should be put in place by the organizations of the United Nations system to enable the Inter-Agency Committee to fulfil its task of advising ACC on how to ensure effective coordination and cooperation of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action 4/ as well as in the mainstreaming of a gender perspective. The Council should be informed regularly about the work of the Committee.

"33. The United Nations resident coordinators, the field-level committees and the thematic working groups, where they exist, must be fully sensitized, including through appropriate training on gender issues, to the need to integrate a gender perspective into the design and implementation of activities aimed at assisting national efforts to combat poverty.

4/ Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995 (A/CONF.177/20 and Add.1), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

"III. A HARMONIZED AND INTEGRATED APPROACH TO INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONSIDERATION OF POVERTY ERADICATION

"34. In view of its complex and multidimensional nature, the goal of poverty eradication requires consideration in many forums within the United Nations system. It must be ensured that intergovernmental consideration is harmonized in order to achieve coherent outcomes, and that it covers the different dimensions and aspects of poverty in a complementary way. A more structured and action-oriented intergovernmental dialogue on poverty eradication within the Council and its subsidiary machinery, taking into account other forums, in particular policy-making organs of specialized agencies, should contribute to ensuring a more coherent set of policy guidelines for the United Nations system and more focused support by the Council to the General Assembly.

"35. Within the context of the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the specific roles of the General Assembly, the Council and functional commissions in the context of poverty eradication must be clearly identified to avoid duplication of discussions. The Assembly should establish the broad policy framework. The Council should provide overall guidance and coordination to the United Nations system, focus attention on major policy issues that require a prioritized and coordinated response from the United Nations system as a whole, integrate the work of its functional commissions and support the Assembly in its policy guidance role. Functional commissions have been assigned, inter alia, specific responsibilities for follow-up to and review of the implementation of commitments made at recent major United Nations conferences within their own fields of competence.

"A. Strengthening the role of the Economic and Social Council in providing an integrated approach to poverty eradication

"36. The Economic and Social Council is the central intergovernmental mechanism for coordinating integrated and comprehensive activities of the United Nations system in the field of poverty eradication. It will focus on the provision of comprehensive guidelines and coordination of the work of other organs to ensure a multidimensional, integrated and gender-sensitive approach to poverty eradication in accordance with, inter alia, the provisions of the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, the Platform for Action, adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, and General Assembly resolution 50/227. In its consideration of cross-cutting elements common to major international conferences, and its overall review of the implementation of the programme of action of a United Nations conference, the Council will give due priority to poverty eradication.

"37. The Council will carry out an overall review of the theme of poverty eradication at a date to be determined, as a contribution to the review of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development. In accordance with their programmes of work as approved by the Council, the relevant functional commissions should, in 1999-2000, prepare technical and focused inputs for the Council's overall review of poverty eradication.

"38. The report of ACC and the results of the work of the ad hoc inter-agency task forces and inter-agency standing committees established by ACC for follow-up to conferences as they pertain to poverty eradication should be reviewed during the coordination segment when the Council considers poverty eradication. Other aspects of the ACC report should be considered during the general segment under the appropriate agenda items.

"B. Functional commissions

"39. In accordance with the agreed conclusions adopted at its substantive session of 1995, 5/ the Council shall ensure, on a continuing basis, coordination of the items of the multi-year programmes of the functional commissions related to poverty eradication and a better division of labour among them, based on their respective mandates.

"40. As the functional commission with the primary responsibility for the follow-up to and review of the implementation of the World Summit for Social Development, the Commission for Social Development, in support of the Council's function, should provide an integrated approach to national and international poverty eradication strategies and other areas covered by its mandate. Ongoing efforts to enhance the role of the Commission for Social Development and to improve its functioning in the context of the follow-up to the Summit, should be pursued and deepened, based, inter alia, on the recommendations and decisions adopted at the 1996 special session of the Commission. Adequate Secretariat support to the Commission should be ensured. Task managers should be identified for specific issues, so as to involve more closely the concerned specialized agencies and other parts of the United Nations system in supporting the work of the Commission.

"41. The other relevant functional commissions have valuable contributions to make in addressing poverty eradication from their particular perspective and within their own mandate, while avoiding unnecessary duplication and overlap, and should focus on the linkages between their own field of competence and poverty eradication. This should be done as set out below.

"42. The Commission on Sustainable Development should focus its work related to poverty in accordance with paragraph 6 of its decision 4/2 on combating poverty. 6/ The Commission on Sustainable Development should rely on inputs from the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Population and Development, as necessary, in order to enhance the implementation of those recommendations of chapter 3 (Combating poverty) of Agenda 21 7/ that correspond to core areas of the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World

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5/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/50/3), chap. III, para. 22.

6/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 8 (E/1996/28), chap. I, sect. C, decision 4/2.

7/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

Conference on Women and the International Conference on Population and Development, respectively.

*43. The Commission on the Status of Women has a special role to play in intergovernmental consideration of poverty eradication. While assisting the Council in reviewing and appraising progress in and promoting the inclusion of a gender perspective in policies and programmes of other functional commissions and system wide, the Commission on the Status of Women, in its discussion on poverty, should continue to focus on women in poverty. The Commission on the Status of Women should play a catalytic role in reviewing and promoting the follow-up to the recommendations on gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of poverty eradication of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women, the World Summit for Social Development, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and other conferences. The Commission for Social Development should draw upon the work of the Commission on the Status of Women in the evaluation of measures adopted by the Summit that relate to various aspects of gender equality.

*44. The Commission on the Status of Women should determine, in consultation with other functional commissions, the best way to cooperate in reviewing the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in their respective areas in general, and under poverty in particular. Relevant functional commissions should consider having in their agendas a review of the gender implications of policies falling under their competence.

*45. The Commission on Human Rights, in the context of its work on poverty, should focus on the relationship between all human rights, including the right to development, and poverty, notably extreme poverty. In this context, it should make the maximum use of relevant work of other commissions and the Council. The Commission on Human Rights could consider providing an input to the Commission on the Status of Women on ensuring women's equal enjoyment of their human rights, in particular those relating to economic resources.

*46. The Commission on Population and Development should address issues relating to poverty and population in the context of the outcome of the International Conference on Population and Development.

*47. The Commission on Science and Technology for Development should continue to take into account the relationship between science and technology and poverty eradication and the contribution of advances in science and technology to poverty eradication and meeting the basic needs of all, subject to any changes that may be required, taking into account the review of the role and working methods of the Commission and its relationship with other bodies in the context of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/227.

*48. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should provide appropriate inputs into the consideration of poverty-related issues by the Commission for Social Development, notably in its discussion of social integration and participation of all people, scheduled for 1998, and into other relevant functional commissions as appropriate.

"49. The mechanisms established by ACC for the follow-up to conferences should support the work of functional commissions on poverty-related issues within their mandates and priorities, and the executive boards of funds and programmes should become more closely involved with their work. The work of the newly created Inter-Agency Committee on Women should complement and reinforce the work of the Commission on the Status of Women.

"50. Other commissions, committees and expert bodies of the Council should also contribute, as appropriate, to the work of the functional commissions with responsibilities for specific aspects of poverty eradication.

"C. Consideration of common themes by the functional commissions or by the Council

"51. The Economic and Social Council should discuss issues of the enabling national and international environment in the economic, social and related fields, including the mobilization of resources. The functional commissions should focus their consideration of those issues, as they relate to poverty eradication, on aspects that fall within their respective areas of competence. The Council will contribute to the preparation of the General Assembly review on the theme of poverty eradication, with inputs from all functional commissions in their respective areas, as part of its consideration of the enabling environment.

"1. Integrated national strategies for poverty eradication

"52. The elaboration of integrated strategies against poverty falls primarily within the responsibility and competence of Member States. The Commission for Social Development should foster an exchange of national experiences in the formulation and implementation of poverty eradication strategies, plans, programmes and priorities, and take these into account in formulating its views. The Commission for Social Development should present its views on this matter when it reports to the Council on its review of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development.

"2. Basic social services as a crucial instrument for poverty eradication

"53. The Commission for Social Development will examine the theme of 'Social services for all' in 1999 in the context of its multi-year programme of work with particular focus on education. This examination could also serve as an input into the overall review of the International Conference on Population and Development in 1999. The Commission on Population and Development will not need to conduct a separate discussion of education but should continue to examine education and awareness programmes targeted at population objectives.

"54. Other functional commissions should contribute, as appropriate, to the examination of this theme by the Commission for Social Development through the provision of focused inputs. For example, the Commission for Social Development could draw upon the work of the Commission on Human Rights on the promotion and protection of human rights. Similarly, it could draw upon the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development concerning environmental health and safe drinking water and sanitation. Also, the Commission for Social Development could draw upon the work of the Commission on Population and Development on access to health care, including reproductive health care, and on the work of the Commission on the Status of Women on the theme of education.

"55. The Commission for Social Development, in cooperation with the relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organizations, should assist the Council in reviewing the achievement of goals and targets set by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the International Conference on Population and Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the World Summit for Social Development in the areas of child and maternal health, basic education, and other areas of basic social services, in the effort to combat poverty, drawing upon the work undertaken by other bodies in charge of promoting and reviewing the implementation of these targets for other conference follow-up. Promoting and reviewing the implementation of the targets in the area of shelter and urban infrastructure could be left to the Commission on Human Settlements and those in the area of water and sanitation to the Commission on Sustainable Development.

"3. Productive employment

"56. The Commission for Social Development will examine productive employment and sustainable livelihoods in 1997. When dealing with the sub-theme of 'Improving access to productive resources and infrastructure', the Commission should focus on measures that increase such access by people living in poverty. The Commission for Social Development should build on the work to be undertaken by the Commission on the Status of Women in 1997 on 'Women and the economy' and by the Commission on Sustainable Development on environmentally related aspects of employment. The work of the ACC Inter-Agency Task Force on Employment and Sustainable Livelihoods should be fully taken into account in the preparations for the discussions in the Commission for Social Development.

"4. Vulnerability, social integration and participation of people living in poverty

"57. The Commission for Social Development has an important role concerning the issue of measures for vulnerable groups and social protection, as well as participation. It is to carry out an overall review of the theme of promoting social integration and participation of all people in 1998. The Commission for Social Development, in preparing for and addressing this theme, should take into account the relevant parts of the results of other major conferences and follow-up work being undertaken by the relevant commissions as well as by relevant inter-agency bodies. All relevant functional commissions, including the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women, as well as the Commission on Human Settlements, should provide inputs to this examination.

"5. Statistics

"58. The Council encourages the Statistical Commission to pursue its work on the statistical implications of the World Summit for Social Development and other recent major international conferences. Close links should be developed between its work and the ongoing elaboration of sustainable development indicators, including the work of ACC and its subsidiary machinery. The Statistical Commission is invited to share the results of the work of the Expert Group on Poverty Statistics and the report on the seminar to be held on poverty statistics as inputs for the Commission for Social Development and the Council for the review of recommendations of chapter II (Eradication of poverty) of the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development. The Statistical Commission should also provide an input to the Commission on the Status of Women for its review of the implementation of the recommendations on poverty measurement made by the Fourth World Conference on Women. The Statistical Commission should also provide inputs to other relevant functional commissions on the recommendations on poverty measurement made by various United Nations conferences and summits. ACC should fully support this work. Duplication should be avoided in the work of commissions related to the issue of poverty measurement. In the work related to developing indicators of social development, the work carried out by different countries, in particular developing countries, should be taken into account. The capacity of the United Nations system for providing policy and technical support and advice, upon request, to improve national capacities in this regard, should also be strengthened."

B. Implementation of the agreed conclusions of the 1995 coordination segment of the Council

INTRODUCTION

3. The Council considered the question of the implementation of the agreed conclusions of the 1995 coordination segment of the Council (agenda item 3 (b)) at its 23rd, 31st, 35th, 47th, 51st and 52nd meetings, on 3, 11, 16, 24 and 26 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.23, 31, 35, 47, 51 and 52). The Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the agreed conclusions on the theme of the 1995 coordination segment of the Council relating to coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system and implementation of the results of the major international conferences organized by the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (E/1996/59).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

4. Under agenda item 3 (b), the Council adopted two resolutions.

Resolutions

1996/36. Follow-up to the major international United Nations conferences and summits, including the implementation of their respective programmes of action

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, and Assembly resolutions 46/235 of 13 April 1992, 48/162 of 20 December 1993 and 50/227 of 24 May 1996, on further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,

Recalling also its agreed conclusions 1995/1 on coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system and implementation of the results of the major international conferences organized by the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, [8]

Recognizing the efforts made by the Secretary-General through the Administrative Committee on Coordination for establishing coordinating inter-agency mechanisms in support of the follow-up of the major international conferences and summits, including the implementation of their respective programmes of action,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system: implementation of the agreed conclusions on the theme of the 1995 coordination segment of the Council", [9]

1. *Decides* that the Council shall continue to ensure, on a regular basis, the harmonization and coordination of the multi-year work programmes of relevant functional commissions by promoting a clear division of labour among them and providing clear policy guidance to them;

2. *Invites* the Administrative Committee on Coordination to take into consideration the decisions, resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Council and its functional commissions as the basis for inter-agency follow-up of the major United Nations conferences in the economic, social and related fields, including the selection of cross-cutting themes for its work;

3. *Also invites* the Administrative Committee on Coordination to present the reports on the work of its task forces on an enabling environment for economic and social development, basic social services for all, and employment and sustainable livelihoods, as well as inter-agency committees on sustainable development and women and gender equality to the substantive session of 1997 of the Council and to identify policy and coordination issues to be addressed by the Council and the General Assembly;

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[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/50/3), chap. III, para. 22.

[9] E/1996/59.

4. Further invites the Administrative Committee on Coordination to consider specific areas to enhance system-wide coordination in the themes identified for the coordination segment of the Council and to bring system-wide coordination issues to the attention of the Council and to make recommendations thereon;

5. Calls upon all relevant organizations of the United Nations system to integrate the results of the major international conferences in the economic, social and related fields into their programmes of work and to contribute relevant information, analyses and assessments to the consolidated report of the Secretary-General in support of the Council's own thematic reviews;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with agreed conclusions 1995/1, to present reports in a timely manner and in a concise format, clearly identifying the issues and outlining options for action and their implications in order to facilitate decision-making by the Council and its subsidiary bodies;

7. Reiterates the importance of the provisions on mobilization of resources contained in agreed conclusions 1995/1 8/ for the effective implementation of the results of the major international conferences in the economic, social and related fields.

51st plenary meeting
26 July 1996

1996/41. Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 50/227: initiation of reviews

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 45/264 of 13 May 1991, 46/235 of 13 April 1992, 48/162 of 20 December 1993 and 50/227 of 24 May 1996, as well as Council agreed conclusions 1995/1 10/ and Council decision 1996/203 of 9 February 1996,

Reaffirming the role assigned to the Council in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/227,

Conscious of the specific call made by the General Assembly for relevant intergovernmental bodies to fully implement the measures contained in its resolution 50/227,

Noting that, according to paragraph 67 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 50/227, the Council should regularly review the agenda of its general segment,

Noting also that, pursuant to paragraph 70 of annex I to General of Assembly resolution 50/227, the Council is to undertake a review of the mandates, composition, functions and working methods of its functional commissions and expert groups and bodies,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 50/113 of 20 December 1995, in which the Assembly mandated the special session of the Assembly, scheduled in

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10/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/50/3), chap. III, para. 22.

June 1997, to review, inter alia, the future role of the Commission on Sustainable Development, including its relationship with the United Nations Environment Programme,

Noting that, pursuant to paragraph 71 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 50/227, the Council should consider, as a matter of priority, the role, working methods and relationship with other bodies of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the Committee for Development Planning, the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development, and the Committee on Natural Resources,

Taking into consideration that, in accordance with paragraphs 74 and 75 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 50/227, the Council should provide for the review of the regional commissions with a view to strengthening and enhancing their effectiveness,

Noting that the globalization and interdependence that characterize the world economy have greatly increased the tasks of the regional commissions in their role of assisting their Member States to cope with opportunities and challenges as well as risks,

Noting also that the agreements and commitments adopted at the recent United Nations conferences have further compounded the tasks of the regional commissions in assisting Member States in implementing such agreements and commitments,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts undertaken by a number of regional commissions to initiate a significant reform process, including the setting of priorities based on a dialogue with their intergovernmental bodies,

1. Decides to consider as a matter of priority, at its resumed substantive session to be held before the end of 1996, the possible changes in and/or adjustments to its agenda with a view to ensuring that all issues included in General Assembly resolution 50/227 will be examined by the Council;

A. General segment

2. Also decides to consider, also as a matter of priority, at the resumed substantive session, a review of the agenda of the Council's general segment in accordance with paragraph 67 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 50/227;

B. Functional commissions and expert groups and bodies

3. Reaffirms that the review of the mandates, composition, functions and working methods of its functional commissions and expert groups and bodies should be completed by the fifty-second session of the General Assembly;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive document compiling information on the mandates, composition, functions and working methods of the functional commissions and expert groups and bodies and to submit it to the Council not later than February 1997;

5. Decides to begin consideration during its substantive session of 1997 of the role, working methods and relationship with other bodies of the

Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the Committee for Development Planning, the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development, and the Committee on Natural Resources;

6. Requests the President of the Council to establish arrangements for informal open-ended consultations during the Council's substantive session of 1997 in order to better prepare for further work of the Council on this issue;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its substantive session of 1997 an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/227";

8. Also decides to further consider the review of the functional commissions and expert groups and bodies comprehensively during a resumed substantive session in the fall of 1997 and to take decisions at that time;

C. Regional commissions

9. Requests the regional commissions to continue undertaking their own reviews, as called for in General Assembly resolution 50/227, and to report to the Council at its substantive session of 1997;

10. Reaffirms the need for the above-mentioned reviews and reform processes currently being undertaken by the regional commissions to be carried out, aiming at improving the effectiveness and efficiency of these bodies by eliminating unnecessary duplication or overlapping of work and by ensuring a better structural relationship among themselves and with the Council;

11. Decides that the Council will take a decision at its substantive session of 1997 concerning further action on how to achieve the objectives set out in paragraphs 74 and 75 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 50/227, taking into account the above-mentioned reviews.

52nd plenary meeting
26 July 1996

PROCEEDINGS

Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 50/227: initiation of reviews

5. At the 31st meeting, on 11 July, the representative of Canada on behalf also of Norway, 11/ and the Russian Federation introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.21) entitled "Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 50/227: initiation of reviews", which read as follows:

> "The Economic and Social Council,
>
> "Recalling General Assembly resolutions 45/264 of 13 May 1991 and 46/235 of 13 April 1992, Economic and Social Council decision 1996/203 of 9 February 1996, the implementation of the agreed conclusions 1995/1, and

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11/ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

the pertinent measures called for in Assembly resolution 50/227 of 24 May 1996,

"Conscious of the specific call made by the General Assembly for relevant intergovernmental bodies to fully implement the measures contained in its resolution 50/227,

"Reaffirming the central role assigned to the Economic and Social Council in the implementation of Assembly resolution 50/227,

"Noting, in particular, the requirements for the Council to review the mandates, composition, functions and working methods of its functional commissions and expert groups and bodies, to consider as a matter of priority the role, working methods and relationship with other bodies of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the Committee for Development Planning, the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and the Committee on Natural Resources, and to provide for the review of the regional commissions with a view to strengthening and enhancing their effectiveness,

"Recognizing the potential contribution of the Council's review of the four bodies mentioned above to the review of the implementation of Agenda 21 to be conducted by the General Assembly at its special session of 1997,

"Noting with satisfaction the internal reviews already under way in a number of regional commissions,

"A. Functional commissions and expert groups and bodies

"1. Decides to convene a resumed session of the Economic and Social Council for five days in early 1997 to consider the role, working methods and relationship with other bodies in the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the Committee for Development Planning, the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and Energy for Development, and the Committee on Natural Resources;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in order that the Council may properly prepare for the resumed session, to submit, no later than 1 January 1997, a report on the role, working methods and relationship with other bodies of the four bodies mentioned above, identifying, inter alia:

"(a) The principal outputs and/or products emanating from each body;

"(b) The other functional commissions and/or expert groups and bodies that make use of those outputs;

"(c) Other forums within the United Nations system in which similar issues are discussed;

"(d) The issues in each body's purview that require an intergovernmental or expert contribution, and the nature of that contribution;

"(e) The source of expert and secretariat support for each body;

"3. Resolves to take any further decisions that may be required on the matter of the four bodies mentioned above at its substantive session of 1997;

"4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its substantive session of 1997 the sub-item entitled 'Review of the mandates, composition, functions and working methods of functional commissions and expert groups and bodies';

"B. Regional commissions

"5. Reaffirms the need to provide for a review of the regional commissions with a view to strengthening and enhancing their effectiveness as action-oriented and policy-oriented bodies;

"6. Requests the executive secretaries of the regional commissions to undertake and/or complete internal reviews, including priorities for management and functional assessments, and to report to the Council at its substantive session of 1997;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report, drawing on the internal reviews of the regional commissions, in order that the Council may properly prepare for its substantive session of 1997;

"8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its substantive session of 1997 the sub-item entitled 'Review of the regional commissions'."

6. At the 52nd meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it the text of the draft resolution (subsequently issued in document E/1996/L.50) entitled "Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 50/227: initiation of reviews" which was submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic) on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/1996/L.21.

7. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution E/1996/L.50.

8. The Council then adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 1996/41 (para. 4 above).

9. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/1966/L.50, draft resolution E/1996/L.21 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

10. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the United States of America and Costa Rica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) and the observer for Algeria.

Strengthening collaboration between the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions

11. At the 35th meeting, on 16 July, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.22) entitled "Strengthening collaboration between the United Nations development system and the Bretton

Woods institutions". The draft resolution was considered under item 4 (b) (see chap. IV below, paras. 10-13).

Implementation of and follow-up to the major international United Nations conferences and summits

12. At the 47th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of Costa Rica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.39) entitled "Implementation of and follow-up to the major international United Nations conferences and summits", which read as follows:

> "The Economic and Social Council,
>
> "Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, and resolutions 48/162 of 20 December 1993 and 50/227 of 2 July 1996, on further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,
>
> "Recalling also its agreed conclusions 1995/1 on coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system and implementation of the results of the major international conferences organized by the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,
>
> "Recognizing the efforts made by the United Nations Secretariat through the Administrative Committee on Coordination for establishing a coordinating inter-agency mechanism in support of the implementation and follow-up of the major international conferences and summits,
>
> "Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system: implementation of the agreed conclusions on the theme of the 1995 coordination segment of the Council', 12/
>
> "Noting with regret the continued decline in official development assistance devoted to the implementation and follow-up of the major international conferences organized by the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,
>
> "1. Reaffirms its decision to adopt a multi-year programme of work for the integrated follow-up to and the coordinated implementation of the major international conferences organized by the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, taking into account the multi-year programmes of work adopted by the functional commissions;
>
> "2. Requests the Secretary-General to present a report to the 1997 substantive session of the Council, containing an analysis of the multi-year programmes of work of the relevant functional commissions, along with recommendations for better harmonizing and coordinating their respective multi-year work programmes with that of the annual substantive session of the Council;

12/ E/1996/59.

"3. Invites the Administrative Committee on Coordination to take into consideration the decisions, resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Council and its subsidiary bodies in the selection of cross-cutting themes as the basis for inter-agency follow-up of the major United Nations conferences in the economic, social and related fields;

"4. Invites also the Administrative Committee on Coordination to present the report of its task forces on an enabling environment for economic and social development, basic social services for all, employment and sustainable livelihoods, and women to the substantive session of the Council in 1997 and to identify policy and coordination issues to be addressed by the Council and the General Assembly;

"5. Calls upon all organizations of the United Nations system to integrate the results of the major international conferences in the economic, social and related fields into their programmes of work and to contribute relevant information, analyses and assessments to the consolidated report of the Secretary-General in support of the Council's own thematic reviews;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with agreed conclusions 1995/1, to present reports in a timely manner and in a concise format, clearly identifying the issues and outlining options for action and their implications in order to facilitate decision-making by the Council and its subsidiary bodies;

"7. Urges all member States to honour their commitments, particularly with respect to the provision of adequate resources, to ensure full implementation of the results of the major international conferences in the economic, social and related fields and to continue considering the vital issue of mobilizing new and additional resources, including new and innovative sources of financing, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the programmes of action of the major international conferences;

"8. Urges also all member States and the United Nations system to facilitate transfer of technology to developing countries on concessional and preferential terms so as to enable them to meet the agreed goals and targets of the international conferences."

13. At the 51st meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Gerhard Henze (Germany), introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.43) entitled "Follow-up to the major international United Nations conferences and summits, including the implementation of their respective programmes of action", submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/1996/L.39.

14. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft resolution E/1996/L.43. See Council resolution 1996/36 (para. 4 above).

15. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/1996/L.43, draft resolution E/1996/L.39 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

16. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Canada made a statement.

Chapter IV

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES SEGMENT

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

1. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation (agenda item 4). At the 26th and 27th meetings, on 9 July 1996, it held an informal dialogue with the United Nations system country teams from Egypt and Malawi. An account of the Council's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.26 and 27).

A. Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly

2. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly (agenda item 4 (a)) at its 24th, 25th, 29th and 52nd meetings, on 8, 10 and 26 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.24, 25, 29 and 52). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General drawing the attention of the Council to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "United Nations system common premises and services in the field" contained in document A/49/629 (E/1996/43);

(b) Comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit contained in document A/49/629 (A/51/124-E/1996/44);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/120 (E/1996/64);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for the year 1994 (E/1996/64/Add.2 and Corr.1 and 2).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE

3. Under agenda item 4 (a), the Council adopted one resolution and one decision.

Resolution

1996/42. Progress on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/120

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 44/211 of 22 December 1989, 46/219 of 20 December 1991, 47/199 of 22 December 1992 and 50/120 of 20 December 1995, in which the Assembly invited the Council, at its substantive session of 1996, to consider, *inter alia*, the issues of harmonization and administrative services, common premises and monitoring and evaluation, on the basis of progress reports by the Secretary-General, including appropriate recommendations,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 48/162 of 20 December 1993 and 50/227 of 24 May 1996,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on progress on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/120 on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and on the management process for implementation requested in paragraph 52 of Assembly resolution 50/120, 1/

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General; 1/

2. *Strongly reaffirms* that the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of the operational activities of the United Nations system must be enhanced by, *inter alia*, a substantial increase in their funding on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the increasing needs of developing countries, as well as through the full implementation of General Assembly resolutions 47/199, 48/162, 50/120 and 50/227;

3. *Reaffirms* the need for simplification and harmonization of rules and procedures in order to increase the overall effectiveness, efficiency and impact of the operational activities for international development of the United Nations development system, as well as the need to facilitate and increase national execution, bearing in mind the need not to overburden the host Government; to this end, the United Nations development system is requested to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1997 on progress made towards the following:

(a) Improving the definition and guidelines for the programme approach, bearing in mind the need to further simplify and harmonize procedures and to allow sufficient flexibility for their application at the field level;

(b) Promoting a common understanding of capacity-building concepts and their operationalization, as well as on ways of enhancing the sustainability of capacity-building;

(c) Facilitating and increasing synergies between the activities of the funds and programmes of the United Nations system through the use of harmonized and synchronized programming and, as far as possible, enhancing collaboration in all areas of programming, including evaluations and mid-term reviews;

(d) Developing and implementing an agreed methodology to establish common country databases in consultation with national Governments;

4. *Urges* the funds and programmes of the United Nations system to finalize work on the harmonization of their budget presentations in time for a final decision to be made by their respective executive boards in advance of the biennium 1998-1999, and to include in this work a common presentational framework for the budget based on agreed definitions and usage of budget terms

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1/ E/1996/64 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1 and 2, and Add.3.

and the identification of additional steps required for further harmonization and improved transparency;

5. Emphasizes the need to accelerate efforts to complete a common manual based both on a building-block approach and on a need to integrate and clarify existing guidelines, including the operationalization of the outcomes of the recent series of major United Nations conferences;

6. Expresses concern at the lack of progress made towards the use of common administrative services and requests the funds and programmes of the United Nations system, with due concern given to effectiveness, efficiency and the impact of their activities, to:

(a) Simplify and harmonize administrative and financial procedures in a systematic way and at all levels, so that common administrative services can be established where feasible;

(b) Work towards increased delegation of decision-making authority and accountability to the country level and, where appropriate, the regional level, and their harmonization among funds and programmes;

(c) Set measurable targets and time-frames for the achievement of common administrative services, including the identification of priority areas for enhanced efforts, such as telecommunications, and financial and personnel-related services;

(d) Develop guidelines on how to establish and operate a common services account;

7. Reaffirms the need to raise the target for common premises on a case-by-case basis, taking into account cost-benefit analysis and operational sustainability, using lessons learned during the implementation of this request and avoiding an increased burden on host countries; requests the funds and programmes of the United Nations system to develop a plan of action, administrative arrangements and a time-frame for the implementation of this request; and encourages the United Nations specialized agencies and regional offices to share those common premises where practicable;

8. Stresses the importance of strengthening the monitoring and evaluation activities of the United Nations development system; also stresses the significance of promoting at the country level, under the leadership of Governments, close monitoring and evaluation collaboration among national Governments, the United Nations development system and relevant development partners and, in this context, reiterates the need for the United Nations development system to support, when requested by Governments, the strengthening of national evaluation capacities; and requests that joint evaluations of operational activities, including thematic evaluations and coordinated programme reviews, be undertaken, making the fullest possible use of national capacity in this area;

9. Reaffirms the need for the United Nations development system to increase its consideration and application of lessons learned from monitoring and evaluation activities, and calls for a system-wide effort to monitor and report on the frequency and quality of programmed and completed evaluations, the identification and use of lessons learned, and the number of joint evaluations planned and undertaken;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Economic and Social Council and the governing bodies of individual funds and programmes and specialized agencies are provided with information on evaluation activities that is quantifiable and comparable, and that specifies an evaluation's type, coverage, scope, timing, and compliance;

11. Urges all funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations development system to identify measurable targets to strengthen their monitoring and evaluation capabilities, to incorporate those targets into their respective management plans to implement General Assembly resolution 50/120 and to intensify their cooperation in the development of monitoring and evaluation methodologies;

12. Requests the Secretary-General, in his progress report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/120, for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1997, to consider, inter alia, capacity-building, field- and regional-level coordination and resources; and also requests the Secretary-General, in the context of field- and regional-level coordination, to highlight the problems encountered, make appropriate recommendations and discuss the functioning of thematic groups and field-level committees, and, in regard to resources, to include an analytical assessment of the implications on operational activities for development of the recent trends in core and non-core resources and to make recommendations on how to increase core resources and effectively implement section I of annex I to Assembly resolution 50/227.

52nd plenary meeting
26 July 1996

Decision

1996/227. Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly

At its 29th plenary meeting, on 10 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General drawing the attention of the Council to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "United Nations system common premises and services in the field" contained in document A/49/629; 2/

(b) Comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit contained in document A/49/629. 3/

2/ E/1996/43.

3/ A/51/124-E/1996/44.

PROCEEDINGS

Progress on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/120

4. At the 52nd meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution (E/1996/L.45) entitled "Progress on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/120", submitted by the delegation of Canada.

5. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), informed the Council of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution and orally revised the text as follows:

(a) The third preambular paragraph was converted into an operative paragraph (operative paragraph 2), and the words "from all sources", which followed the words "a substantial increase in their funding", were deleted;

(b) In operative paragraph 12, the words "decline in core resources, where this has occurred, and of the increase in non-core resources, where this has occurred; and further requests the Secretary-General to make recommendations on how best to implement" were replaced by the words "recent trends in core and non-core resources and to make recommendations on how to increase core resources and effectively implement".

6. Also at the 52nd meeting, the Council adopted draft resolution E/1996/L.45, as orally revised. See Council resolution 1996/42 (para. 3 above).

B. Coordination of activities on a system-wide basis: strengthening collaboration between the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions in the areas of social and economic development at all levels, including the field level

7. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of coordination of activities on a system-wide basis: strengthening collaboration between the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions in the areas of social and economic development at all levels, including the field level (agenda item 4 (b)), at its 16th to 18th, 31st, 35th and 52nd meetings, on 28 June and 1, 11, 16 and 26 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1994/SR.16-18, 31, 35 and 52). The Council had before it a note by the Secretariat on the coordination of activities on a system-wide basis: strengthening collaboration between the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions in the areas of social and economic development at all levels, including the field level (E/1996/72 and Corr.1).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

8. Under agenda item 4 (b), the Council adopted one resolution.

Resolution

1996/43. Strengthening collaboration between the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 50/120 of 20 December 1995 on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and 50/227 of 24 May 1996 on further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,

Recognizing the importance of strengthening the collaboration between the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions at the intergovernmental, intersecretariat and country levels,

Recognizing also the importance of joint initiatives between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in coordinating efforts for the implementation and follow-up of the commitments of the major United Nations international conferences and summits,

Reaffirming that the recipient Government should play a leading role in the overall coordination of collaboration at the country level,

Concerned about the potentially serious impact on development of the decline in resources allocated to the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Concerned also about the incomplete fulfilment of commitments to the tenth replenishment of the International Development Association, and hoping that adequate resources will be made available for the eleventh replenishment,

Taking into account the ongoing deliberation on an agenda for development in which issues relating to the strengthening of the relationship between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions are being addressed,

Recalling Chapters IX and X of the Charter of the United Nations, with particular reference to the provisions setting forth the powers and functions of the Economic and Social Council with respect to making recommendations and coordinating United Nations system activities within the scope of its competence,

Reaffirming the importance of strengthening cooperation, communication and collaboration between the Council and its relevant subsidiary bodies, on the one hand, and the Bretton Woods institutions, on the other, in order to maximize the effectiveness of their respective development programmes and activities,

Noting the need to improve the Council's high-level sessions with the international financial and trade institutions by better preparing for and focusing the high-level dialogue, thereby advancing such cooperation, communication and collaboration and enhancing the quality, outcomes and value of the exchange of views,

1. Takes note of the note by the Secretariat on the coordination of activities on a system-wide basis: strengthening collaboration between the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions in the areas of social and economic development at all levels, including the field level; 4/

2. Considers that the strengthening of collaboration between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions requires an integrated approach, encompassing a closer policy dialogue at the intergovernmental level on relevant areas of international development policy issues, taking into account their respective competencies;

3. Looks forward to the report and accompanying recommendations to be prepared jointly by the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in accordance with paragraph 86 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 50/227, on an early exploratory review to assess mechanisms, programmes and relationships at the field, headquarters and intergovernmental levels, with a view to identifying areas in which communication, cooperation and coordination could be improved;

4. Recommends the scheduling of a high-level special meeting at a time proximate to the semi-annual meetings of the Bretton Woods institutions with a view to benefiting, to the extent possible, from ministerial participation and from the participation of heads of financial and trade institutions and other relevant organizations, as called for by the General Assembly in paragraph 88 of annex I to its resolution 50/227;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to consult the heads of the financial institutions by early 1997 in order to explore the possibilities and practical modalities of scheduling such a meeting; at a session of the Council to be held in early 1997, the Council should discuss the format, timing and possible agenda for the first such meeting;

6. Decides to explore concrete modalities for strengthening the exchange of information on development issues between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions;

7. Also decides that, prior to the annual high-level policy dialogue between the Council and the international financial and trade institutions, and allowing sufficient time for preparation, the Secretariat should communicate to the financial and trade institutions a report on the relevant issues to be discussed at the session, with a primary focus on the agreed theme; and that communication should be prepared in part based on the submission of issues and questions that Member States could be invited to suggest to the Secretariat, which would then be taken into account in the preparation of the Secretariat's report to the institutions;

8. Recommends, in order to better focus the policy dialogue, exploring the possibility of having joint reports prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization;

4/ E/1996/72 and Corr.1.

9. Invites the financial and trade institutions participating in the high-level segment of the Council in 1997 to furnish relevant reports and studies on the selected theme, within their respective mandates and areas of expertise, and on important developments in the world economy and in international economic cooperation;

10. Invites the Bretton Woods institutions to strengthen their cooperation with the United Nations Secretariat on issues falling within their respective competencies, such as multilateral external debt, challenges and opportunities of global financial integration and financing for development;

11. Decides to encourage cooperative working relations between the relevant units of the Bretton Woods institutions and the regional commissions, including, *inter alia*, improved arrangements for data collection and information exchange;

12. Also decides that full implementation of existing agreements, the strengthening of existing mechanisms and the exploration of new avenues and mechanisms of cooperation between the Bretton Woods institutions and other bodies of the United Nations system should be encouraged and undertaken within the framework provided by the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council through, *inter alia*, participation in relevant meetings, information-gathering, information exchange, research, policy analysis and operational activities;

13. Stresses that the recipient Government should play a leading role in the overall coordination of the collaboration between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions at the country level and that this collaboration should be on the basis of country-driven activities;

14. Also stresses that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations system should be, *inter alia*, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and their multilateralism, as well as their ability to respond to the needs of developing countries in a flexible manner; and the operational activities of the United Nations system should be carried out for the benefit of the developing countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development. The United Nations development system should take into account the specific needs and requirements of the countries with economies in transition;

15. Considers that efforts should be made to promote, in consultation and agreement with Governments, complementarity between the country strategy notes, where they exist, the policy framework papers of the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Bank's country assistance strategies;

16. Emphasizes that the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions should expand, whenever appropriate, their collaboration in co-financing field programmes and projects and should continue to explore innovative ways to combine and maximize their resources, under the overall guidance of the national Governments, in support of development activities at the field level;

17. Invites the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions to improve their cooperation in the preparation, discussion and follow-up of round-table meetings and consultative groups to promote policy discussions, as appropriate;

18. *Stresses* that the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions have to take full account of the exchange of experiences and lessons learned and that, in the course of their work, staff exchanges and information-sharing, in particular the sharing of evaluation methodologies and results, should be encouraged.

52nd plenary meeting
26 July 1996

PROCEEDINGS

Strengthening collaboration between the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions

9. At the 31st meeting, on 11 July, the representative of Costa Rica, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.20) entitled "Strengthening collaboration between the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions", which read as follows:

> "*The Economic and Social Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 50/120 of 20 December 1995, on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,
>
> "*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/50, in which the Council decided to place the subject on the agenda of its 1996 substantive session,
>
> "*Reaffirming* the goals contained in section VIII of annex I to General Assembly resolution 50/227 of 24 May 1996, concerning the relationship between the United Nations and international finance and trade institutions, and General Assembly resolutions 50/91 and 50/92 of 20 December 1995, dealing, respectively, with challenges and opportunities of global financial integration and enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries,
>
> "*Taking into account* the ongoing deliberations on an agenda for development, in which issues relating to the strengthening of the relationship between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions are being addressed,
>
> "*Considering* that the broad mandate of the United Nations development system, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and its expertise in dealing in an integrated manner with economic and development issues, globalization and interdependence provide a good basis for strengthening further cooperation with the Bretton Woods institutions,
>
> "*Recognizing* that strengthening the collaboration between the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions at the intergovernmental, intersecretariat and country levels, as complementary to and support for the existing United Nations mechanism, is particularly

important for effectively promoting international cooperation for development,

"*Also recognizing* that the significant number of practical examples of such collaboration is an encouraging sign of the efforts already undertaken and of the existing potentialities for further increasing such collaboration,

"*Recognizing further* the importance of joint initiatives between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in coordinating efforts for the implementation and follow-up of the commitments of the major United Nations international conferences and summits,

"*Reaffirming* that United Nations development assistance should continue to maintain its characteristics of neutrality and non-conditionality and that the recipient Government should play a leading role for the overall coordination of collaboration at the country level,

"*Deeply concerned* about the significant decline in resources allocated to the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, the incomplete tenth replenishment of the International Development Association and prospects for the eleventh replenishment at significantly reduced real levels, which has a negative impact on the effectiveness of the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in pursuing collaboration and their role in the field of development,

"1. *Takes note* of the report by the Secretariat on strengthening collaboration between the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions [5] in the areas of social and economic development at all levels, including the field level;

"2. *Considers* that the strengthening of collaboration between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions requires a comprehensive approach, encompassing a closer policy dialogue at the intergovernmental level on global macroeconomic policy issues and new initiatives and measures at the country level;

"3. *Also considers* that such a policy dialogue will be an important element in promoting coherence, while encouraging a plurality of analyses and views, on issues related to sustained economic growth and sustainable development, improving, therefore, the overall framework for cooperation between the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions at all levels, including the field level;

"4. *Emphasizes* that the dialogue at the country level should be undertaken under the overall guidance of the national Government;

"5. *Stresses* that, in the collaboration between the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions, the United Nations development system should continue to maintain its characteristics of neutrality and non-conditionality and that the recipient Government should play a leading role for the overall coordination of the collaboration at the country level;

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[5] E/1996/72 and Corr.1.

"6. Recognizes that concrete modalities for collaboration between the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions at the country level should be on the basis of country-driven activities, arising from the needs of developing countries;

"7. Further recognizes that any programmes or projects arising from such collaboration should be fully consistent with national plans and strategies;

"8. Reaffirms the importance of an integrated approach so as to facilitate coordination between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in the implementation and follow-up of the commitments of major United Nations international conferences and summits;

"9. Decides that full implementation of existing agreements, the strengthening of existing mechanisms and the establishment of formal agreements, where necessary, between the Bretton Woods institutions and other specialized agencies through, inter alia, memoranda of understanding, covering issues such as participation in relevant meetings, information-gathering, information exchange, research, policy analysis and operational activities, should be encouraged and undertaken within the framework provided by General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions;

"10. Further decides to promote joint meetings of the Council and both the Development Committee of the World Bank/International Monetary Fund and the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund, aiming at strengthening the exchange of views between those bodies on development issues. Such meetings shall be scheduled at a time proximate to the semi-annual meetings of the Bretton Woods institutions, beginning in 1997, with a view to benefiting from high-level ministerial participation and the participation of heads of financial institutions and other relevant organizations. In that regard, the financial institutions and other relevant organizations should be invited, as and when appropriate, to prepare reports and studies to enhance the discussions. For that purpose, the Secretary-General will propose, in consultations with the heads of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to the Council at its 1997 organizational session, the issues, date and modalities for the first joint meeting;

"11. Decides also to encourage cooperative working relations between the relevant units of the Bretton Woods institutions and the regional commissions, including, inter alia, joint research on the effects of opening regional economies, collaboration in the areas of industrialization and physical and economic infrastructure, and arrangements for data collection and information exchange;

"12. Invites the Bretton Woods institutions to prepare special reports and studies for the Council and the General Assembly on issues falling within their competence, in accordance with article V of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund;

"13. Invites the financial and trade institutions participating in the high-level segment of the Council in 1997 to furnish relevant special reports and studies on the selected theme, within their respective mandates and areas of expertise, and on important developments in the world economy and in international economic cooperation;

"14. Also invites the Bretton Woods institutions to prepare special reports for the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the issue of the multilateral external debt problem of the developing countries and on the issue of challenges and opportunities of global financial integration;

"15. Invites further the heads of the Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 50/227, to provide the General Assembly at its fifty-second session with a report and recommendations on how those institutions can improve their own efforts to support the effective implementation of development projects at the field level, taking into account the guidelines in paragraph 86 of that resolution."

10. At the 35th meeting, on 16 July, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.22) entitled "Strengthening collaboration between the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions", which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling Chapters IX and X of the Charter of the United Nations, with particular reference to the provisions setting forth the powers and functions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council with respect to making recommendations and coordinating United Nations system activities within the scope of its competence,

"Recalling also General Assembly resolution 50/227 of 24 May 1996,

"Noting that various funds, programmes, commissions and other subsidiary bodies of the Council carry out development programmes and activities, and that the Council provides policy guidance to and coordinates the programmes and activities of those subsidiary bodies,

"Noting that the international financial and trade institutions also conduct development programmes and activities, often in the same countries and intended to serve the same people as those carried out by the Council's subsidiary bodies,

"Reaffirming the importance of strengthening cooperation, communication and collaboration between the Council and its subsidiary bodies, on the one hand, and the international financial and trade institutions, on the other, in order to maximize the effectiveness of their respective development programmes and activities,

"Concerned that while the development programmes and activities of the financial and trade institutions and of the Council's subsidiary bodies are generally complementary or mutually supportive, there are instances in which improvements in their relationships may be indicated,

"Noting in that connection that the Council and its subsidiary bodies could benefit from a direct exchange of views and experiences, drawing upon the particular expertise and comparative advantage of the financial and trade institutions,

"Noting that the programmes and activities of the international financial and trade institutions could benefit in a similar fashion from any improvements in the operation, coordination and effectiveness of supportive Council programmes that might be brought about by the Council as a result of enhanced cooperation, collaboration and communication with those institutions,

"Reaffirming the importance of the Council's high-level session with the international financial and trade institutions as a forum for advancing such enhanced cooperation, communication and collaboration, and for exchanging views on how the various participants could support one another's efforts,

"Noting the need to improve the Council's high-level sessions with the international financial and trade institutions by better preparing for and focusing the high-level dialogue, thereby enhancing the quality, outcomes and value of the exchange of views,

"1. Looks forward to the report and accompanying recommendations, to be prepared jointly by the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions, as set forth by the General Assembly in its resolution 50/227 of 24 May 1996, 6/ on an exploratory review to assess mechanisms, programmes and relationships at the field, headquarters and intergovernmental levels, with a view to identifying areas in which communication, cooperation and coordination could be improved;

"2. Looks forward to the scheduling of a high-level meeting proximate to the semi-annual meetings of the Bretton Woods institutions with a view to benefiting, to the extent possible, from high-level ministerial participation and from the participation of heads of financial and trade institutions and other relevant organizations, as called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 50/227 of 24 May 1996;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to consult the heads of the financial institutions by early 1997 in order to explore the possibilities and practicalities of scheduling such a meeting. At a session of the Council, to be held in early 1997, the Council should discuss the format, timing and possible agenda for the first such meeting;

"4. Decides that, prior to the annual high-level policy dialogue between the Council and the international financial and trade institutions, and allowing sufficient time for preparation, the Secretariat should communicate to the financial and trade institutions a report summarizing the relevant issues and questions to be discussed at the session, with a focus on an agreed theme. That communication should be prepared in part based on the submission of issues and questions that member States could be invited to suggest to the Secretariat, which would then be taken into account in the preparation of the Secretariat's report to the institutions."

6/ See annex I to the resolution, para. 86.

11. At the 52nd meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.48) which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolutions E/1996/L.20 and L.22.

12. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft resolution E/1996/L.48. See Council resolution 1996/43 (para. 8 above).

13. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/1996/L.48, draft resolutions E/1996/L.20 and L.22 were withdrawn by their sponsors.

C. Consideration of the reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

14. At its substantive session, the Council considered the reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme (agenda item 4 (c)) at its 28th and 29th meetings, on 10 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.28 and 29). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 1996 (22-25 January 1996) (E/1996/32, Part I); 7/

(b) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its second regular session of 1996 (9-12 April 1996) (E/1996/32, Part II); 7/

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General containing a summary of decisions adopted by the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes and of actions taken by the organizations of the United Nations system on operational activities of the United Nations system for development (E/1996/64/Add.1 and 3);

(d) Annual report of the United Nations Population Fund to the Economic and Social Council (E/1996/68);

(e) Annual report of the United Nations Children's Fund to the Economic and Social Council (E/1996/69);

(f) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (E/1996/73);

(g) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its annual session for 1996 (E/1996/74); 8/

7/ To be issued in Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 12 (E/1996/32/Rev.1).

8/ To be issued in Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 13 (E/1996/33).

(h) Extract from the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its 1996 annual session (E/1996/L.19);

(i) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its first regular session, New York, 15-19 January 1996 (DP/1996/11); 8/

(j) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its second regular session, New York, 25-29 March 1996 (DP/1996/17). 8/

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

15. Under agenda item 4 (c), the Council adopted two decisions.

Decisions

1996/226. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the operations of the United Nations Children's Fund

At its 29th plenary meeting, on 10 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council endorsed decision 1996/18 9/ adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund at its second regular session of 1996 and recommended its approval by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session.

1996/228. Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

At its 29th plenary meeting, on 10 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 1996 (22-25 January 1996); 10/

(b) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its second regular session of 1996 (9-12 April 1996); 11/

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General containing a summary of decisions adopted by the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes and

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9/ See E/1996/32 (Part II), chap. III. For the final text, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 12* (E/1996/32/Rev.1).

10/ E/1996/32 (Part I). For the final text, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 12* (E/1996/32/Rev.1).

11/ E/1996/32 (Part II). For the final text, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 12* (E/1996/32/Rev.1).

of actions taken by the organizations of the United Nations system on operational activities of the United Nations system for development; 12/

(d) Annual report of the United Nations Population Fund to the Economic and Social Council; 13/

(e) Annual report of the United Nations Children's Fund to the Economic and Social Council; 14/

(f) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme; 15/

(g) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its annual session for 1996; 16/

(h) Extract from the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its 1996 annual session; 17/

(i) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its first regular session, New York, 15-19 January 1996; 18/

(j) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its second regular session, New York, 25-29 March 1996; 19/

12/ E/1996/64/Add.1 and 3.

13/ E/1996/68.

14/ E/1996/69.

15/ E/1996/73.

16/ E/1996/74. For the final text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 13 (E/1996/33).

17/ E/1996/L.19.

18/ DP/1996/11. For the final text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 12 (E/1996/33).

19/ DP/1996/17. For the final text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 13 (E/1996/33).

Chapter V

GENERAL SEGMENT

A. Social, humanitarian and human rights questions

1. At its substantive session, the Council considered social, humanitarian and human rights questions (agenda item 5). It had before it a letter dated 3 July 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/51/203-E/1996/86).

1. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

INTRODUCTION

2. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance (agenda item 5 (a)) at its 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th and 50th meetings, on 19, 22, 23 and 25 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.41, 42, 43, 45 and 50). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/51/172-E/1996/77);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon (E/1996/65).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

3. Under agenda item 5 (a), the Council adopted two resolutions and one decision.

Resolutions

1996/32. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly decision 48/450 of 21 December 1993,

Recalling its resolutions in which it called upon the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to expand and intensify their programmes of assistance in response to the urgent needs of Lebanon,

Reaffirming its resolution 1995/42 of 27 July 1996,

Aware of the magnitude of the requirements of Lebanon resulting from the extensive destruction of its infrastructure, which is impeding national rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts and adversely affecting economic and social conditions,

Reaffirming the pressing need to continue to assist the Government of Lebanon in the reconstruction of the country and the recovery of its human and economic potential,

Expressing its appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary-General in mobilizing assistance for Lebanon,

1. *Appeals* to all Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts with a view to considering an increase of all forms of support, including financial grants and soft loans given for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon; in particular, donor countries are requested to consider playing a full part in the consultative group, on the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Lebanon, to be established;

2. *Calls upon* all organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to support governmental requirements for national capacity-building and institutional renewal in the areas of social reconstruction and development, environmental management, public services provision, and support for private-sector development, and for implementing priority field-based programmes in the rehabilitation and reintegration of displaced persons and in the reconstruction and development of Baalbeck-Hermel and the south Lebanon region;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Council at its substantive session of 1997 of the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

50th plenary meeting
25 July 1996

1996/33. *Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations*

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the guiding principles and coordinating mechanisms for providing emergency humanitarian assistance as outlined in the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991,

Recalling other relevant Assembly resolutions, in particular its resolutions 47/168 of 22 December 1992, 48/57 of 14 December 1993, 49/139 A of 20 December 1994 and 50/57 of 12 December 1995, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/56 of 28 July 1995,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 1/

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to submit to the Council, at its

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1/ A/51/172-E/1996/77.

substantive session of 1997, a comprehensive analytical report, including options, proposals and recommendations for a review and strengthening of all aspects of the capacity of the United Nations system for humanitarian assistance;

2. *Calls upon* the Inter-Agency Standing Committee to adopt clear work plans and timetables for the working groups established in the follow-up to Council resolution 1995/56 in order that the Secretary-General may have sufficient time to consider their recommendations;

3. *Urges* all relevant organizations of the United Nations system to actively participate in the follow-up process established for Council resolution 1995/56;

4. *Also urges* the governing bodies of the relevant agencies to complete their consideration of the follow-up to Council resolution 1995/56 in good time, no later than their first regular sessions of 1997, in order that the Secretary-General may have sufficient time to consider their recommendations;

5. *Calls upon* the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat to provide a conference room paper on the status of the discussions of the working groups of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee prior to each meeting of the governing bodies of the agencies, funds and programmes at which the follow-up to Council resolution 1995/56 is to be discussed so that governing body discussions can build on each other and on the work of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee;

6. *Encourages* Governments to ensure coherence in the direction given to the governing bodies of relevant agencies, organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system with the aim of improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance in the United Nations system;

7. *Calls upon* the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, in this context, to continue to convene regular, informal and open-ended information meetings with Member States, observer States and relevant intergovernmental and other organizations on the review of the above-mentioned issues so as to ensure that they are coherently addressed and appropriately reflected in the report of the Secretary-General.

50th plenary meeting
25 July 1996

Decision

1996/237. *Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council under special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance*

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 19 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following reports:

(a) Oral reports by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs on assistance for the reconstruction of Madagascar following the natural disasters of 1994 and on assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia; 2/

(b) Oral report by the representative of the United Nations Development Programme on provision of assistance for the repair of war damage in the Republic of Yemen; 2/

(c) Oral report by the representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa; 2/

(d) Oral report by the representative of the United Nations Development Programme on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda; 2/

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon. 3/

PROCEEDINGS

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

4. At the 43rd meeting, on 22 July, the representative of Lebanon, on behalf of Algeria, 4/ Argentina, Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Paraguay, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, 4/ Tunisia, Uganda and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.28) entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon". Subsequently, Cuba, 4/ Papua New Guinea, 4/ Romania and the Sudan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

5. At the 50th meeting, on 25 July, the representative of Lebanon orally revised the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors.

6. The Council then adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised. See Council resolution 1996/32 (para. 3 above).

7. After the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of Lebanon made a statement.

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

8. At the 45th meeting, on 23 July, the representative of Ireland, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union, Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Japan, Norway, 4/ Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, 4/ Switzerland, 4/ and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.33)

2/ See E/1996/SR.41.

3/ E/1996/65.

4/ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations". Subsequently, Belarus joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. At the 50th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 1996/33 (para. 3 above).

10. After the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of Ireland made a statement on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.

2. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

INTRODUCTION

11. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (agenda item 5 (b)) at its 46th meeting, on 23 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.46). It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (E/1996/83).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

12. Under agenda item 5 (b), the Council adopted one decision.

Decision

1996/251. Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. 5/

3. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

INTRODUCTION

13. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international

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5/ E/1996/83.

institutions associated with the United Nations (agenda item 5 (c)) at its 44th, 46th, 50th and 51st meetings, on 22, 23, 25 and 26 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.44, 46, 50 and 51). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 6 June 1996 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General (A/51/166-E/1996/67);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/51/171-E/1996/75);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/51/212);

(d) Report of the President of the Council on consultations held with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (E/1996/85).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

14. Under agenda item 5 (c), the Council adopted one resolution and one decision.

Resolution

1996/37. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General [6] and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on consultations held with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [7]

Having heard the statement by the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [8]

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[6] A/51/212.

[7] E/1996/85.

[8] E/1996/SR.44.

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, resolutions of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including in particular Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/58 of 28 July 1995,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, the South Pacific Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories are small island Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Stressing that, because the development options of small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development and that those Territories will be constrained in meeting the challenges without the continued cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing the importance of securing necessary resources for funding expanded assistance programmes for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Organization of African Unity, the South Pacific Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes to the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating thereto, *Bearing in mind* the extremely fragile economies of the Non-Self-Governing small island Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea level rise, and recalling other relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 50/34 of 6 December 1995 on cooperation and coordination of the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on his consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Reaffirms also* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the Territories;

8. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations and regional organizations to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

9. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit the proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

10. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review at the regular meetings of their governing bodies the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. *Welcomes* the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in providing assistance to the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

12. *Encourages* Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

13. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may benefit from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

14. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

15. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 1996 of the Economic and Social Council;

16. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 1997;

18. *Decides* to keep these questions under continuous review.

51st plenary meeting
26 July 1996

Decision

1996/252. Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people. [9]

PROCEEDINGS

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

15. At the 50th meeting, on 25 July, the observer for Papua New Guinea, [4] also on behalf of Cuba, [4] introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.42) entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations". Subsequently, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic [4] and the United Republic of Tanzania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

16. At the 51st meeting, on 26 July, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, the Council voted on draft resolution E/1996/L.42. The draft resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 29 to none, with 20 abstentions. See Council resolution 1996/37 (para. 14 above). The voting was as follows: [10]

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zimbabwe. [11]

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[9] A/51/171-E/1996/75.

[10] The delegations of Bangladesh, Chile, Costa Rica and Guyana subsequently indicated that, had they been present during the voting, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

[11] The delegation of Zimbabwe subsequently indicated that its vote on the draft resolution should have been recorded as being in favour and not as an abstention.

17. After the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, the United States of America and Portugal.

4. Human rights questions

INTRODUCTION

18. At its substantive session, the Council considered human rights questions (agenda item 5 (d)) at its 44th, 46th, 47th, 50th and 51st meetings, from 22 to 26 July 1996. At its resumed substantive session, the Council considered the item at its 53rd meeting, on 10 October 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.44, 46, 47, 50, 51, and 53). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (A/51/41); 12/

(b) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its twelfth and thirteenth sessions (E/1996/22); 13/

(c) Excerpt from the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-second session (E/1996/L.18 and Add.1); 14/

(d) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/1996/87);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up and monitoring of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/1996/101).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

19. Under agenda item 5 (d), the Council adopted six resolutions and 44 decisions:

Resolutions

1996/21. Question of human rights and states of emergency

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/36 of 19 April 1996 15/ and resolution 1995/33 of 24 August 1995 of the

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12/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 41* (A/51/41).

13/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 2* (E/1996/22).

14/ For the final text, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 3* (E/1996/23).

15/ E/1996/L.18, chap. I, sect. A.

Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 16/

1. Approves the request of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to the Special Rapporteur on human rights and states of emergency, Mr. Leandro Despouy, to fulfil his mandate, notably relating to the updating of the lists of States that have proclaimed, extended or terminated a state of emergency, the submission of conclusions and recommendations concerning non-derogable rights in states or situations of emergency, and the continuation of his consultations on the establishment of a database on states of emergency and related human rights questions;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with the necessary human and material resources to fulfil his mandate.

46th plenary meeting
23 July 1996

1996/22. Question of a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/37 of 19 April 1996, 15/

1. Authorizes an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of two weeks prior to the fifty-third session of the Commission in order to continue the elaboration of a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; 17/

2. Requests the Secretary-General to extend to the working group all the necessary facilities for its meetings and to transmit the report of the working group 18/ to Governments, the specialized agencies, the chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

46th plenary meeting
23 July 1996

16/ E/CN.4/1996/2, chap. II, sect. A.

17/ General Assembly resolution 39/46, annex.

18/ E/CN.4/1996/28.

1996/23. *Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214*

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/38 of 19 April 1996, 15/

1. *Authorizes* the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights established in accordance with Commission resolution 1995/32 of 3 March 1995 19/ to meet for a period of ten working days prior to the fifty-third session of the Commission, the costs of the meeting to be met from within existing resources;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend all necessary facilities, within existing United Nations resources, to the Working Group for its meetings.

46th plenary meeting
23 July 1996

1996/24. *Protection of the heritage of indigenous people*

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/63 of 23 April 1996 15/ and resolution 1995/40 of 25 August 1995 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 16/

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the final report of the Special Rapporteur on the protection of the heritage of indigenous people, Mrs. Erica-Irene A. Daes, with its annex, as soon as possible to Governments, specialized agencies, indigenous people's communities and organizations and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, for their comments;

2. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to prepare a supplementary report on the basis of the comments and information received from Governments, indigenous people's communities and other organizations concerned and to include in it a chapter concerning relevant activities undertaken in other forums, such as the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization, and to take into consideration, *inter alia*, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa and other relevant international instruments;

3. *Also requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit her supplementary report to the Subcommission at its forty-eighth session;

19/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

4. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary assistance to enable her to carry out her mandate and to complete the study successfully;

5. _Decides_ that the basic and comprehensive study prepared by the Special Rapporteur on the protection of the cultural and intellectual property of indigenous people _20_/ shall be published in all official languages and disseminated widely.

46th plenary meeting
23 July 1996

1996/25. _Question of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms_

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/81 of 23 April 1996, _15_/

1. _Authorizes_ an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of one week prior to the fifty-third session of the Commission in order to continue work on the elaboration of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to extend all necessary facilities, within existing United Nations resources, to the working group for its meetings.

46th plenary meeting
23 July 1996

1996/38. _Follow-up to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights_

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1988 (LX) of 11 May 1976, by which it noted the important responsibilities placed upon the Economic and Social Council by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, _21_/ in particular those resulting from articles 21 and 22, and expressed its readiness to fulfil those responsibilities,

Recalling its decision 1978/10 of 3 May 1978, by which it decided to establish a sessional working group on the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

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_20_/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/28.

_21_/ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Recalling also its resolutions 1979/43 of 11 May 1979 and 1982/33 of 6 May 1982 and its decision 1981/158 of 8 May 1981,

Recalling further its resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985, by which it reviewed the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and established the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Having taken into account the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights, 22/ which reaffirmed that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat them globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing, and with the same emphasis,

Aware of the provisions of article 29 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Noting that the provisions concerning the follow-up and monitoring of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are not consistent with those in other human rights treaties,

Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its resumed substantive session of 1996, a report on the legal procedure necessary to bring the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in line with other similar human rights treaty bodies.

51st plenary meeting
26 July 1996

Decisions

1996/253. Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council under human rights questions

At its 46th meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following reports:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child; 23/

(b) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its twelfth and thirteenth sessions; 24/

(c) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. 25/

22/ *Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993* (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

23/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 41* (A/51/41).

24/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 2* (E/1996/22).

25/ E/1996/87.

1996/254. Situation of human rights in Burundi

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/1 of 27 March 1996: 15/

(a) Approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi for one year;

(b) Endorsed the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-third session.

1996/255. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/8 of 11 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General:

(a) To publish and distribute as soon as possible the model legislation on racism and racial discrimination for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination;

(b) To include the activities for the Third Decade not implemented in the 1994-1995 biennial programme in the future programme for the Decade and to provide the resources necessary for it;

(c) To ensure that the necessary financial resources are provided for the implementation of the activities for the Third Decade during the biennium 1996-1997.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to transmit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session the results of his consultations with Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on the possibility of holding a world conference to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related contemporary forms of intolerance.

1996/256. Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/11 of 11 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's recommendation to the Centre for Human Rights to convene, as a follow-up to the seminar on appropriate indicators to measure achievements in the progressive realization of economic, social and cultural rights, held in 1993, expert seminars focused on specific economic, social and cultural rights with a view to clarifying the particular content of those rights.

1996/257. Effects on the full enjoyment of human rights of the economic adjustment policies arising from foreign debt and, in particular, on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/12 of 11 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to establish a programme unit in the Centre for Human Rights for the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights, in particular those related to the debt burden of developing countries and the implementation of the right to development.

1996/258. The right to development

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/15 of 11 April 1996, 15/ decided:

(a) To consider, in the ongoing discussions on its reform, how best to promote system-wide action to promote and protect the right to development, for example including it for its consideration and conveying its conclusions to relevant international bodies, including the Bretton Woods institutions;

(b) To deepen the review of all issues relevant to the implementation of the right to development, including the promotion of a favourable international and national economic environment.

The Council endorsed the Commission's decision to establish an intergovernmental group of experts with a mandate to elaborate a strategy for the implementation and promotion of the right to development, as set forth in the Declaration on the Right to Development, in its integrated and multidimensional aspects, bearing in mind the conclusions of the Working Group on the Right to Development, established by the Commission on Human Rights in resolution 1993/22 of 4 March 1993, 26/ and the conclusions of the World Conference on Human Rights and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women.

The Council approved the Commission's decision that:

(a) The working group should be established for a two-year period;

(b) The working group should elaborate concrete and practical measures for the implementation and promotion of the right to development and submit a progress report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-third session; the working group should focus on the development of such a strategy, which

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26/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 3 (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A.

should include recommendations on further practical measures for implementation and promotion, and report to the Commission at its fifty-fourth session;

(c) The members of the working group should be appointed on the basis of equitable geographical representation, in consultation with the regional groups, and on the basis of their competence and acquired experience in this field; and should be urged to accomplish their mandate;

(d) The working group should be composed of 10 experts, nominated by Governments and appointed by the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights;

(e) The working group experts should consult with the treaty bodies and with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on all issues relevant to the implementation of the right to development.

1996/259. Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/21 of 19 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's decision to extend for a period of three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to examine incidents of contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, any form of discrimination against Blacks, Arabs and Muslims, among others, xenophobia, negrophobia, anti-Semitism and related intolerance, as well as governmental measures to overcome them, and to report on these matters on a yearly basis to the Commission, beginning at its fifty-third session, and approved the Commission's request that the Secretary-General provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary assistance and resources in carrying out his mandate.

1996/260. Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/23 of 19 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance with all necessary assistance to enable him to carry out his mandate, to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-third session.

1996/261. Human rights of persons with disabilities

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/27 of 19 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to report biennially to the General Assembly on the progress of efforts to ensure the full recognition and enjoyment of the human rights of persons with disabilities.

1996/262. Human rights and forensic science

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/31 of 19 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General:

(a) To maintain and update the list of forensic experts and experts in related fields who could be requested to help international mechanisms in the field of human rights, Governments and the Centre for Human Rights in providing technical and advisory services, advice in regard to the monitoring of human rights violations and training of local teams and/or assistance in the reunification of families of the disappeared;

(b) To provide appropriate resources, from within existing overall United Nations resources, to fund the activities of the Centre for Human Rights in implementing Commission resolution 1996/31.

1996/263. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/33 of 19 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General:

(a) To ensure strict and transparent project management rules for the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and to arrange for the holding of annual information meetings open to all Member States and organizations directly involved in the projects supported by the Fund;

(b) To ensure, within the overall budgetary framework of the United Nations, the provision of an adequate and stable level of staffing and technical facilities to ensure the efficient operation and management of the Fund.

1996/264. Report of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/40 of 19 April 1996, 15/ authorized the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to meet for five working days prior to the forty-eighth session of the Subcommission.

1996/265. National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/50 of 19 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to provide, from within existing resources, the necessary assistance for holding meetings of the Coordinating Committee created by national institutions at the second International Workshop on National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, held at Tunis from 13 to 17 December 1993, during the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, under the auspices of and in cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights;

(b) To convene, within existing resources, a fourth international workshop on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, to be held, if possible, in Latin america during 1996 or 1997, and to invite Governments and intergovernmental organizations to contribute to the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights for the purpose of financing, where necessary, attendance by representatives of national institutions.

1996/266. Right to freedom of opinion and expression

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/53 of 19 April 1996, 15/ endorsed the Commission's decision that the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression should be renewed for a period of three years.

1996/267. Assistance to States in strengthening the rule of law

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/56 of 19 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the results of the contacts established in accordance with paragraph 9 of that resolution, as well as on any other developments pertaining to the implementation of the recommendation of the World Conference on Human Rights referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph of the same resolution.

1996/268. Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/57 of 19 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's request to the independent expert to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-third session within his mandate, and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide adequate resources, from within the regular budget of the United Nations, to fund the activities of the independent expert and the Centre for Human Rights.

1996/269. Situation of human rights in Haiti

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/58 of 19 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's request to the independent expert to report to the Commission at its fifty-third session on the development of the human rights situation in Haiti and on the initiation of the technical cooperation programme in the area of the human rights.

1996/270. Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/59 of 19 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the independent expert so that she might continue to examine the situation of human rights in Guatemala, taking into account the work of the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala, provide assistance to the Government in the field of human rights, and submit to the Commission at its fifty-third session a report, containing among other things, an evaluation of the measures taken by the Government in accordance with the recommendations made to it.

1996/271. Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asia and Pacific region

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/64 of 23 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to establish, in accordance with the conclusions of the fourth workshop on regional human rights arrangements in the Asia and Pacific region, held in Kathmandu from 26 to 28 February 1996, an open-ended team composed of representatives of interested Governments of the region and the Centre for Human Rights, which could consult with non-governmental organizations and national institutions to ensure the effective preparation of the next workshop and to facilitate the development of regional arrangements.

1996/272. Composition of the staff of the Centre for Human Rights

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/65 of 23 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-third session on the implementation of Commission resolution 1996/65, including measures adopted and their results, and recommendations for improving the present situation.

1996/273. Situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/66 of 23 April 1996, 15/ endorsed the Commission's decision to renew for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea, and approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report to the Commission at its fifty-third session.

1996/274. Human rights situation in southern Lebanon and West Bekaa

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/68 of 23 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General:

(a) To bring the resolution to the attention of the Government of Israel and to invite that Government to provide information concerning the extent of its implementation thereof;

(b) To report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-third session on the results of his efforts in that regard.

1996/275. Situation of human rights in Cuba

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/69 of 23 April 1996, 15/ endorsed the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cuba, and approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-third session on the results of his endeavours pursuant to Commission resolution 1996/69.

1996/276. Situation of human rights in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/71 of 23 April 1996, 15/ endorsed the Commission's decision:

(a) To extend for one year the mandate of the expert for the special process dealing with missing persons, and to request him to continue to report to the Commission on this matter;

(b) To extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia as revised in Commission resolution 1996/71.

1996/277. Situation of human rights in Iraq

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/72 of 23 April 1996, 15/ endorsed the Commission's decision to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq, as contained in Commission resolutions 1991/74 of 6 March 1991, 1992/71 of 5 March 1992, 1993/74 of 10 March 1993, 1994/74 of 9 March 1994 and 1995/76 of 8 March 1995, approved the Commission's requests to the Special Rapporteur to report periodically to the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Iraq and to submit an interim report on the situation of human rights in Iraq to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and a report to the Commission at its fifty-third session, and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide appropriate additional resources, from within existing overall United Nations resources, to fund the sending of human rights monitors for the purpose set out in paragraph 8 of Commission resolution 1996/72.

1996/278. Situation of human rights in the Sudan

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/73 of 23 April 1996, 15/ endorsed the Commission's decision to extend for an additional year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, and approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report his findings and recommendations to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and to the Commission at its fifty-third session.

1996/279. Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/74 of 23 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's invitation to the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the situation worldwide in regard to summary or arbitrary executions and his recommendations for more effective action to combat that phenomenon.

1996/280. Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/75 of 23 April 1996, 15/ endorsed the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, and approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan to the Commission at its fifty-third session and to consider submitting a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session.

1996/281. Situation of human rights in Rwanda

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/76 of 23 April 1996, 15/ endorsed the Commission's decision to extend for an additional year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Rwanda, as set out in Commission resolution S-3/1 of 25 May 1994, working in cooperation with the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda, and approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to make recommendations concerning situations in which technical assistance might be appropriate and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and to the Commission at its fifty-third session.

1996/282. Situation of human rights in Zaire

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/77 of 23 April 1996, 15/ endorsed the Commission's decision to extend for an additional year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Zaire, and approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to submit to it at its fifty-third session a report in which he should, *inter alia*, indicate how the Government of Zaire had taken his recommendations into account.

1996/283. Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/78 of 24 April 1996, 15/ endorsed the Commission's recommendation that the Council consider devoting the coordination segment of its substantive session of 1998 to the question of the coordinated follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, 27/ as part of the 1998 five-year review described in part II, paragraph 100, of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

1996/284. Situation of human rights in Nigeria

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/79 of 23 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's request to the two thematic Special Rapporteurs who had requested a joint investigative visit to Nigeria, to submit to the Commission at its fifty-third session a joint report on their findings, along with any observations of other relevant mechanisms, in particular the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, and also approved the Commission's request to them to submit an interim report to the General Assembly.

1996/285. Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/80 of 23 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar to establish or continue direct contacts with the Government and people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and their lawyers, and its request to him to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-third session. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

27/ *Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993* (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

1996/286. Evaluation of the human rights programme of the United Nations system, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/83 of 24 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to convene at least twice a year at Geneva, meetings with all interested States to provide information and exchange views on the activities conducted by the Centre for Human Rights and its process of restructuring.

1996/287. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/84 of 24 April 1996, 15/ endorsed the Commission's decision to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as contained in Commission resolution 1984/54 of 14 March 1984, 28/ and approved the Commission's request to the Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, and to report to the Commission at its fifty-third session.

1996/288. Rights of the child

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/85 of 24 April 1996, 15/ approved the Commission's request:

(a) To the working group on a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts to meet for a period of two weeks, or less if possible, prior to the fifty-third session of the Commission, with a view to finalizing the draft optional protocol;

(b) To the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography with all necessary human and financial assistance, from within existing resources, to make the full discharge of the mandate possible and to enable her to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and a report to the Commission at its fifty-third session;

(c) To the working group on the question of a draft optional protocol the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to meet for a period of two weeks, or less if possible, prior to the fifty-third session of the Commission to pursue its mandate, with a view to finalizing the draft optional protocol.

28/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 4 and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

1996/289. Effects of structural adjustment programmes on the full enjoyment of human rights

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1996/103 of 11 April 1996, [29] and resolution 1995/32 of 24 August 1995 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, [30] endorsed the Commission's decision to establish an open-ended working group of the Commission to meet for a period of one week prior to its fifty-third session to elaborate, on the basis of the preliminary set of basic policy guidelines on structural adjustment programmes and economic, social and cultural rights [31] and in close cooperation with the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, policy guidelines on the subject matter and requests the Secretary-General to provide all the assistance necessary to enable the working group to carry out its work. The Council also endorsed the Commission's decision to invite Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to contribute to the elaboration of draft policy guidelines by providing their comments on the preliminary set of basic policy guidelines for consideration by the working group.

1996/290. Forced evictions

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1996/104 of 11 April 1996 [29] and resolution 1995/29 of 24 August 1995 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, [30] and bearing in mind the conclusions of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), [32] authorized the holding of an expert seminar on the practice of forced evictions, with a view to developing comprehensive human rights guidelines on development-based displacement.

1996/291. Systematic rape and sexual slavery during periods of armed conflict

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1996/107 of 19 April 1996 [29] and resolution 1995/14 of 18 August 1995 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, [30] approved the Commission's decision to endorse the decision of the Subcommission to appoint Ms. Linda Chavez as Special Rapporteur with the task of undertaking an in-depth study of the situation of systematic rape, sexual slavery and slavery-like practices during periods of armed conflict, and to invite Governments, competent bodies of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide or continue to provide information on this question.

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[29] E/1996/L.18, chap. I, sect. B.

[30] E/CN.4/1996/2, chap. II, sect. A.

[31] See E/CN.4/Sub.2/1995/10.

[32] See Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996 (A/CONF.165/14).

1996/292. Human rights dimensions of population transfer, including the implantation of settlers and settlements

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1996/108 of 19 April 1996 29/ and decision 1995/111 of 24 August 1995 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities 33/ and recalling Subcommission resolution 1994/42 of 26 August 1994, 34/ approved the Commission's decision to endorse the recommendation of the Subcommission to request the Special Rapporteur on the question of the human rights dimensions of population transfer, including the implantation of settlers and settlements, to submit his final report to the Subcommission at its forty-eighth session, and to request the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary to allow him to complete his work.

1996/293. Study on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous populations

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1996/109 of 19 April 1996 29/ and decision 1995/118 of 24 August 1995 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 33/ and recalling Subcommission resolutions 1989/38 of 29 August 1989 and 1990/28 of 31 August 1990 and decisions 1991/111 of 29 August 1991, 1992/110 of 24 August 1992 and 1994/116 of 26 August 1994, approved the Commission's decision to endorse the recommendation of the Subcommission to request the Special Rapporteur on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous populations, Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez, to submit a third report to the Working Group on Indigenous Populations at its fourteenth session and to the Subcommission at its forty-eighth session and a final report to both bodies, at their fifteenth and forty-ninth sessions, respectively. The Council also endorsed the Commission's decision to request the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance necessary to enable him to continue and conclude his study, in particular by providing for specialized research assistance and for the necessary visits to Geneva for consultation with the Centre for Human Rights, as well as the resources necessary for a field mission to examine *in situ* the contemporary significance of a historic treaty in one country, to be determined in consultation with the Government concerned, as a practical example for inclusion in the final report.

33/ E/CN.4/1996/2, chap. II, sect. B.

34/ E/CN.4/1995/2, chap. II, sect. A.

1996/294. Dates of the fifty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1996/110 of 23 April 1996 29/ approved the Commission's recommendation, in the light of the positive experience gained by rescheduling the dates of the Commission's fifty-second session on a one-year trial basis, pursuant to Council decision 1994/297 of 29 July 1994, and bearing in mind Council decision 1995/296 of 25 July 1995, that the dates for the Commission's annual regular session be rescheduled to take place in March/April each year, instead of earlier in the year, and that, accordingly, the fifty-third session be rescheduled to take place from 10 March to 18 April 1997.

1996/295. Organization of the work of the fifty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1996/111 of 23 April 1996, 29/ authorized, if possible, within existing financial resources, forty fully serviced additional meetings, including summary records, in accordance with rules 29 and 31 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, for the Commission's fifty-third session, and approved the Commission's request to the Chairman of the Commission at its fifty-third session to make every effort to organize the work of the session within the time normally allotted, so that the authorized meetings would be utilized only if absolutely necessary.

1996/308. Follow-up and monitoring of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its 53rd plenary meeting, on 10 October 1996, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on follow-up and monitoring of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 35/ and took note of its content;

(b) Requested the Secretary-General to bring the report to the attention of the States Parties to the Covenant.

PROCEEDINGS

20. At the 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council was informed that a statement of the administrative and programme budget implications of resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session were contained in document E/1996/L.18/Add.1.

35/ E/1996/101.

Protection of the heritage of indigenous people

21. At the 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council adopted draft resolution IV, entitled "Protection of the heritage of indigenous people", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/1996/L.18, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 1996/24 (para. 19 above).

22. After the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of Japan made a statement.

Effects on the full enjoyment of human rights of the economic adjustment policies arising from foreign debt and, in particular, on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development

23. At the 46th meeting, on 23 July, at the request of the representative of Ireland, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union, the Council voted on draft decision 4, entitled "Effects on the full enjoyment of human rights of the economic adjustment policies arising from foreign debt and, in particular, on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/1996/L.18, chap. I, sect. B). The draft decision was adopted by a recorded vote of 31 to 20. See Council decision 1996/257 (para. 19 above). The voting was as follows:

> In favour: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.
>
> Against: Australia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.
>
> Abstaining: None.

24. Before the draft decision was adopted, the representative of Ireland made a statement on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union; after it was adopted the representative of Japan made a statement.

Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights

25. At the 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council adopted draft decision 17, entitled "Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/1996/L.18, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 1996/270 (para. 19 above).

26. Before the draft decision was adopted, statements were made by the representative of Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and the observer for Guatemala.

Composition of the staff of the Centre for Human Rights

27. At the 46th meeting, on 23 July, at the request of the representative of Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the Council voted on draft decision 19, entitled "Composition of the staff of the Centre for Human Rights", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/1996/L.18, chap. I, sect. B). The draft decision was adopted by a recorded vote of 32 to 20. See Council decision 1996/272 (para. 19 above). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Human rights situation in southern Lebanon and West Bekaa

28. At the 46th meeting, on 23 July, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, the Council voted on draft decision 21, entitled "Human rights situation in southern Lebanon and West Bekaa", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/1996/L.18, chap. I, sect. B). The draft decision was adopted by a recorded vote of 49 to 1, with 2 abstentions. See Council decision 1996/274 (para. 19 above). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Côte d'Ivoire.

29. Before the draft decision was adopted, the representative of Lebanon raised a question, to which the representative of the Centre for Human Rights responded.

Situation of human rights in Cuba

30. At the 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council voted on draft decision 22, entitled "Situation of human rights in Cuba", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/1996/L.18, chap. I, sect. B). The draft decision was adopted by a recorded vote of 20 to 8, with 22 abstentions. See Council decision 1996/275 (para. 19 above). The voting was as follows:

> In favour: Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.
>
> Against: China, Ghana, India, Indonesia, South Africa, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe.
>
> Abstaining: Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Central African Republic, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guyana, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russian Federation, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela.

31. Before the draft decision was adopted, the observer for Cuba made a statement.

Situation of human rights in Iraq

32. At the 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council voted on draft decision 24, entitled "Situation of human rights in Iraq", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/1996/L.18, chap. I, sect. B). The draft decision was adopted by a recorded vote of 33 to none, with 18 abstentions. See Council decision 1996/277 (para. 19 above). The voting was as follows:

> In favour: Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.
>
> Against: None.
>
> Abstaining: Bangladesh, Central African Republic, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

33. Before the draft decision was adopted, the representative of Ireland made a statement on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union; after it was adopted, statements were made by the representative of Egypt and the observers for Iraq and Kuwait.

Situation of human rights in the Sudan

34. At the 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council adopted draft decision 25, entitled "Situation of human rights in the Sudan", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/1996/L.18, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 1996/278 (para. 19 above).

35. Before the draft decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Egypt and Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and the Sudan.

Situation of human rights in Zaire

36. At the 47th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 29, entitled "Situation of human rights in Zaire", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/1996/L.18, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 1996/282 (para. 19 above).

37. Before the draft decision was adopted, the representative of Ireland made a statement on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.

Situation of human rights in Nigeria

38. At the 47th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 31, entitled "Situation of human rights in Nigeria", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/1996/L.18, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 1996/284 (para. 19 above).

39. Before the draft decision was adopted, the representative of Ireland made a statement on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

40. At the 47th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 32, entitled "Situation of human rights in Myanmar", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/1996/L.18, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 1996/285 (para. 19 above).

41. Before the draft decision was adopted, statements were made by the representative of Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and the observers for Myanmar and Norway.

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

42. At the 47th meeting, on 24 July, the Council voted on draft decision 34, entitled "Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/1996/L.18, chap. I, sect. B). The draft decision was adopted by a recorded vote of 28 to 8, with 15 abstentions. See Council decision 1996/287 (para. 19 above). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Against: Bangladesh, China, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sudan.

Abstaining: Belarus, Central African Republic, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Jordan, Lebanon, Philippines, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

43. Before the draft decision was adopted, statements were made by the representative of Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and the observer for the Islamic Republic of Iran; after it was adopted, the representative of Lebanon made a statement.

Effects of structural adjustment programmes on the full enjoyment of human rights

44. At the 47th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of the Centre for Human Rights orally corrected draft decision 36, entitled "Effects of structural adjustment programmes on the full enjoyment of human rights", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/1996/L.18, chap. I, sect. B).

45. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, the Council voted on the draft decision, as corrected, which was adopted by a recorded vote of 32 to 19. See Council decision 1996/289 (para. 19 above). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Bangladesh, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, [36] Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

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[36] The delegation of Portugal subsequently indicated that its vote on the draft decision should have been recorded as an abstention and not as being in favour.

Forced evictions

46. At the 47th meeting, on 24 July, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, the Council voted on draft decision 37, entitled "Forced evictions", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/1996/L.18, chap. I, sect. B). The draft decision was adopted by a recorded vote of 25 to 20, with 5 abstentions. See Council decision 1996/290 (para. 19 above). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, 37/ Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bangladesh, Brazil, Malaysia, Portugal, Thailand.

Study on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous populations

47. At the 47th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted draft decision 40, entitled "Study on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous populations", recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/1996/L.18, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 1996/293 (para. 19 above).

48. After the draft decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands.

* * *

49. At the 47th meeting, on 24 July, after the adoption of the draft decisions recommended by the Commission on Human Rights, the representative of Lebanon made a statement.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fourteenth session

50. At the 46th meeting, on 23 July, the Council was informed that the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fourteenth session (E/1996/22/Add.1) would be considered at a future session of the Council.

37/ The delegation of India subsequently indicated that its vote on the draft decision should have been recorded as an abstention and not as being against.

Follow-up to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

51. At the 47th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of Costa Rica, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.38) entitled "Follow-up to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights", which read as follows:

> "The Economic and Social Council,
>
> "Recalling its resolution 1988 (LX) of 11 May 1976, by which it noted the important responsibilities placed upon the Economic and Social Council by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in particular those resulting from articles 21 and 22, and expressed its readiness to fulfil those responsibilities,
>
> "Recalling its decision 1978/10 of 3 May 1978, by which it decided to establish a sessional working group on the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,
>
> "Recalling also its resolutions 1979/43 of 11 May 1979 and 1982/33 of 6 May 1982, and its decision 1981/158 of 8 May 1982,
>
> "Recalling further its resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985, by which it reviewed the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and established the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,
>
> "Having taken into account the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights, which reaffirmed that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat them globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing, and with the same emphasis,
>
> "Noting that the procedure of election of the members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is not consistent with the established procedure of electing members of committees under other human rights treaty bodies,
>
> "1. Recommends to the States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that they consider amending the Covenant to provide for its follow-up by a committee whose members would be elected by the States parties to the Covenant, as is the case with other, similar human rights treaty bodies;
>
> "2. Requests the Secretary-General to consult the States parties to the Covenant on holding a meeting to consider the implementation of the present resolution."

52. At the 50th meeting, on 25 July, the representative of Costa Rica, on behalf of the sponsors orally revised the draft resolution. The revised text was subsequently circulated in document E/1996/L.38/Rev.1.

53. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

54. At the 51st meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the revised draft resolution (E/1996/L.38/Rev.1). See Council resolution 1996/38 (para. 19 above).

55. Before the revised draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Costa Rica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77) and the United States of America. The Secretary of the Council also made a statement. After the revised draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, Japan and Australia.

Follow-up and monitoring of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

56. At the 53rd meeting, on 10 October, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), introduced a draft decision (E/1996/L.53) entitled "Follow-up and monitoring of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights", submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

57. At the same meeting, the Council agreed to waive rule 54 of its rules of procedure and adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 1996/308 (para. 19 above).

58. Before the draft decision was adopted, the representative of Costa Rica made a statement on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

5. Advancement of women

INTRODUCTION

59. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of the advancement of women (agenda item 5 (e)) at its 43rd, 44th, 47th, 50th and 51st meetings on 22, 24, 25 and 26 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.43, 44, 47, 50 and 51). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its fifteenth session (A/51/38); [38]

(b) Report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the proposed system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996-2001 (E/1996/16);

(c) Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fortieth session (E/1996/26); [39]

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[38] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/51/38).

[39] Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 6 (E/1996/26).

(d) Letter dated 8 April 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/1996/39);

(e) Report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its sixteenth session (E/1996/56);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on violence against women migrant workers (E/1996/71);

(g) Report by the Secretary-General on ways and means to enhance the capacity of the Organization and the United Nations system to support the ongoing follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women: information on developments in United Nations intergovernmental forums and at the inter-agency level (E/1996/82);

(h) Statement submitted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category I (E/1996/NGO/3);

(i) Statement submitted by Franciscans International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category I (E/1996/NGO/6).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

60. Under agenda item 5 (e), the Council adopted four resolutions and three decisions.

Resolutions

1996/5. *Palestinian women*

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women, 40/

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 41/ in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, and the Beijing Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, 42/

40/ E/CN.6/1996/8.

41/ *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

42/ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (A/CONF.177/20 and Add.1), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

Recalling also its resolution 1995/30 of 25 July 1995 and other relevant United Nations resolutions,

Recalling the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women [43] as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Welcoming the signing by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Government of Israel of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, [44] in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993, as well as all subsequent agreements reached between the two parties,

Concerned about the continuing difficult situation of Palestinian women in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and about the severe consequences of continuous Israeli illegal settlements activities, as well as the harsh economic conditions and other consequences for the situation of Palestinian women and their families, resulting from the frequent closure and isolation of the occupied territory,

1. *Recognizes* the gradual, positive changes that are taking place as a result of the implementation of the agreements between the two parties;

2. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli occupation continues to constitute a major obstacle to the advancement and self-reliance of Palestinian women and their integration in the development planning of their society;

3. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, [45] the Hague Conventions [46] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, [47] in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to facilitate the return of all refugee and displaced Palestinian women and children to their homes and properties in the occupied Palestinian territory, in compliance with relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Urges* Member States, financial organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and other relevant institutions to intensify their efforts to provide financial and technical assistance to Palestinian women for the creation of projects responding to their needs, especially during the transitional period;

6. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor and take action on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies

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[43] General Assembly resolution 48/104.

[44] A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

[45] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[46] Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

[47] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

for the Advancement of Women, in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, and the Beijing Platform for Action;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation and to assist Palestinian women by all available means, and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-first session a report on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

43rd plenary meeting
22 July 1996

1996/6. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women, held at Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995, and the adoption of the Platform for Action, 42/

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolutions 11 (II) of 21 June 1946 and 48 (IV) of 29 March 1947, by which the Council established the Commission on the Status of Women and defined its terms of reference, and 1987/22 of 26 May 1987, by which the Council expanded the mandate of the Commission,

Taking into account agreed conclusions 1995/1, approved by the Council on 28 July 1995, 48/ as well as General Assembly resolution 50/203 of 22 December 1995, on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action, in which the Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to review and strengthen the mandate of the Commission,

Acknowledging the decision of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to add to its reporting guidelines an invitation to States parties to include in their report to the Committee information on measures taken to implement the Platform for Action, in order to monitor effectively, within its mandate, the rights guaranteed under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

I

FRAMEWORK FOR THE FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMISSION

Recalling that the General Assembly, in resolution 50/203, decided that the Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women, in accordance with their respective mandates and in accordance with Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993 and other relevant resolutions, should constitute a three-tiered intergovernmental mechanism that would play the primary role in the overall policy-making and follow-up, and in coordinating the implementation and monitoring of the Platform for Action, reaffirming the need

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48/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/50/3), chap. III, para. 22.

for a coordinated follow-up to and implementation of the results of major international conferences in the economic, social and related fields,

Convinced that the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women should be undertaken on the basis of an integrated approach to the advancement of women within the framework of a coordinated follow-up to and implementation of the results of major international conferences in the economic, social and related fields, as well as the overall responsibilities of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

1. Decides that the Commission on the Status of Women shall have a catalytic role in mainstreaming a gender perspective in policies and programmes;

2. Decides that the inter-agency committee on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women, established by the Administrative Committee on Coordination, shall inform the Commission and the Economic and Social Council of the progress of its work, for the purpose of system-wide coordination, and that a gender perspective shall also be fully integrated in the work of all thematic task forces established by the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

3. Decides that the Platform for Action should be implemented through the work of all the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system during the period 1995-2000, and notes that the institutions of the United Nations especially devoted to the advancement of women, including the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, are in the process of reviewing their programmes of work in the light of the Platform for Action and its implementation;

4. Decides, in view of the traditional importance of non-governmental organizations in the advancement of women, that such organizations should be encouraged to participate in the work of the Commission and in the monitoring and implementation process related to the Conference to the maximum extent possible, and requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements to ensure full utilization of existing channels of communication with non-governmental organizations in order to facilitate broad-based participation and dissemination of information;

5. Decides, in recognition of the valuable contribution of non-governmental organizations to the Fourth World Conference on Women, that the Council and its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations will review the applications of those non-governmental organizations under Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968 as expeditiously as possible, and also decides that, prior to the forty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Council will take a decision on the participation of the non-governmental organizations that were accredited to the Conference and that have applied for consultative status, in Conference follow-up and in the work of the Commission on the Status of Women, without prejudice to the work of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations;

6. Requests the Secretary-General urgently to draw the attention of non-governmental organizations accredited to the Fourth World Conference on Women to the provisions of the present resolution and to the process established under Council resolution 1296 (XLIV);

II

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Confirms the existing mandate of the Commission on the Status of Women as set out in Council resolutions 11 (II), 48 (IV) and 1987/22, bearing in mind that the Platform for Action builds upon the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

2. Decides that the Commission shall:

(a) Assist the Economic and Social Council in monitoring, reviewing and appraising progress achieved and problems encountered in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action at all levels, and shall advise the Council thereon;

(b) Continue to ensure support for mainstreaming a gender perspective in United Nations activities and develop further its catalytic role in this regard in other areas;

(c) Identify issues where United Nations system-wide coordination needs to be improved in order to assist the Council in its coordination function;

(d) Identify emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men that require urgent consideration, and make substantive recommendations thereon;

(e) Maintain and enhance public awareness and support for the implementation of the Platform for Action;

III

DOCUMENTATION

1. Requests that all United Nations documentation be kept concise, clear, analytical and timely with a focus on relevant issues and in accordance with Council resolution 1987/24 of 26 May 1987 and agreed conclusions 1995/1, approved by the Council on 28 July 1995, 48/ that reports contain recommendations for action and indicate the actors, that reports be issued in all official languages, in accordance with the rules of the United Nations, and that other methods of reporting, such as oral reports, also be explored;

2. Requests that the relevant reports of the meetings of inter-agency mechanisms established by the Secretary-General be transmitted for information to the Commission on the Status of Women to ensure coordination, collaboration and coherence in the implementation of the Platform for Action;

3. Decides that requests for reports of the Secretary-General should be limited to the minimum strictly necessary and that the Secretariat should use information and data already provided by Governments to the maximum extent possible, avoiding duplication of requests to Governments for such information;

4. Decides further that voluntary submission of national information, for example national action plans or national reports by Governments, should be encouraged;

5. Requests that the following reports be prepared under item 3, entitled "Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women", of the agenda set out in section IV, paragraph 3, of the present resolution, bearing in mind the need to promote integrated reporting:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken and the progress achieved in mainstreaming a gender perspective within the United Nations system (annually);

(b) Analytical report of the Secretary-General on the thematic issues before the Commission in accordance with the multi-year work programme, including, as far as possible, progress made in national implementation, based on available data and statistics (annually);

(c) Report on emerging issues under item 3 (b) of the agenda set out in section IV, paragraph 3, of the present resolution, as appropriate, at the request of the Commission or its Bureau;

(d) Synthesized report on implementation plans of Governments and the United Nations system, based, inter alia, on national action plans and any other sources of information already available in the United Nations system (in 1998);

(e) Mid-term review of the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996-2001 (in 1998);

(f) Report on the implementation of the Platform for Action, on the basis of national reports, taking into account the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (in 2000);

IV

WORK PROGRAMME OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Adopts a multi-year work programme for a focused and thematic approach, culminating in a quinquennial review and appraisal of the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women; the work programme, inter alia, will provide a framework to assess the progress achieved in the implementation of the Platform for Action and will be in line with the coordinated follow-up to conferences;

2. Decides that the work of the Commission in relation to the work programme shall be closely related to the relevant provisions of the Platform for Action, with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the Platform for Action;

3. Decides that the agenda for the Commission shall consist of the following items:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women:

    (a) Review of mainstreaming in organizations of the United Nations system;

(b) Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men;

(c) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in the critical areas of concern.

4. Communications concerning the status of women.

5. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, including the elaboration of a draft optional protocol to the Convention.

6. Provisional agenda for the next session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its present session.

4. Decides, in the light of the need for a focused and thematic multi-year work programme on the critical areas of concern and bearing in mind that the critical areas of concern are interrelated and interdependent, on the following timetable:

1997	Education and training of women (Platform for Action, chap. IV.B)
	Women and the economy (Platform for Action, chap. IV.F)
	Women in power and decision-making (Platform for Action, chap. IV.G)
	Women and the environment (Platform for Action, chap. IV.K)
1998	Violence against women (Platform for Action, chap. IV.D)
	Women and armed conflict (Platform for Action, chap. IV.E)
	Human rights of women (Platform for Action, chap. IV.I)
	The girl child (Platform for Action, chap. IV.L)
1999	Women and health (Platform for Action, chap. IV.C)
	Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women (Platform for Action, chap. IV.H)
	Initiation of the comprehensive review and appraisal of the implementation of the Platform for Action
2000	Comprehensive quinquennial review and appraisal of the implementation of the Platform for Action
	Emerging issues

V

REGIONAL DIMENSION

Recalling the important role played by regional preparatory conferences in the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women and that plans and programmes of action were adopted that served as essential inputs to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,

1. Recommends that the regional follow-up and monitoring of the regional platforms and programmes of action should be utilized as inputs for the review and appraisal of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;

2. Recommends also that the Council consider how best to integrate the inputs of regional commissions into the overall monitoring and follow-up to the Platform for Action.

43rd plenary meeting
22 July 1996

1996/34. System-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996-2001

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1988/59 of 27 July 1988, by which it requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to initiate the formulation of a system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001,

Also recalling its resolution 1993/16 of 27 July 1993, by which it endorsed the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001 as a general framework for the coordination of system-wide efforts, and requested the Secretary-General to revise the draft plan after the Platform for Action and the results of the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 41/ had been formulated and adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women,

Considering its own role in overseeing system-wide coordination in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, 42/

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly, in its resolution 50/203 of 22 December 1995, invited the Council to consider devoting one high-level segment, one coordination segment and one operational activities segment, before the year 2000, to the advancement of women,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, submitted in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee for Coordination, containing the proposed revised system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996-2001, 49/ as well as the comments adopted thereon by the Commission on the Status of Women, as contained in its resolution 40/10 and the

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49/ E/1996/16.

annex to that resolution, 50/ and by the Committee for Programme and Coordination, 51/

Welcoming the detailed comments adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the revised system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996-2001,

Welcoming the establishment by the Administrative Committee on Coordination of the Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Gender Equality as a means for enhancing the cooperation and coordination of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, gender-related recommendations emanating from other recent United Nations conferences and summits and the revised plan itself, and in support of mainstreaming a gender perspective in the work of the United Nations system,

Noting its resolution 1996/6 of 22 July 1996 on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women,

1. Endorses the revised system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996-2001, taking into account the comments of the Commission on the Status of Women contained in its resolution 40/10 and the annex thereto, and the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination;

2. Requests all organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to implement the revised plan in the light of the general and specific comments adopted thereon by the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee for Programme and Coordination;

3. Invites the Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Gender Equality of the Administrative Committee on Coordination to use the revised plan and the comments on it as a basis for monitoring increasing collaboration in and cost-effective approaches to United Nations system activities for the advancement and empowerment of women, including the assessment of methods for mainstreaming a gender perspective in all United Nations activities, ensuring accountability and carrying out impact analyses of gender-sensitive programmes and policies, and the preparation of performance indicators, outputs and other benchmarks for measuring system-wide progress in the implementation of the plan, and also invites the Committee to inform the Commission on the Status of Women and through it, the Economic and Social Council, of progress in its work for the purpose of system-wide coordination;

4. Decides to undertake, in 1998, a comprehensive mid-term review of the implementation of the revised plan as a basis for future programming and coordination of activities for the advancement and empowerment of women by the United Nations system, including a review of the progress made in mainstreaming a gender perspective in all activities of the United Nations system;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, through the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-second session, a progress report on the implementation of the revised plan;

50/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 6 (E/1996/26), chap. I, sect. C.

51/ See E/AC.51/1996/L.5/Add.34.

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to formulate a new system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women to cover the period 2002-2005, to submit a new draft plan to the Council at its substantive session of 2000 in order to provide guidance for the medium-term plans of the individual organizations of the United Nations system, and to submit the draft plan to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-fourth session, for comments.

50th plenary meeting
25 July 1996

1996/39. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1995/45 of 27 July 1995, in which it took note of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its fifteenth session, [52]

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 50/163 of 22 December 1995, in which the Assembly took note of the same report,

Taking note of the analysis done by the Board of Trustees and its recommendation that the Institute not only report to the Third Committee of the General Assembly, but also to the Second Committee of the General Assembly, under the relevant agenda items, in order to improve the coordination and synergy of its programmes with other economic and social issues,

Recognizing the important role played by the Institute at the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the role of the Institute in the follow-up to that Conference,

Also recognizing the equally important contributions that the Institute is making in its area of expertise to activities related to the International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit for Social Development, the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the International Year of Older Persons,

Reaffirming the original mandate and distinct capacity of the Institute to carry out research and training for the advancement of women, as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 3520 (XXX) of 15 December 1975,

1. Takes note of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its sixteenth session and the decisions contained therein; [53]

2. Commends the work of the Institute on the issues addressing the process of the economic and political empowerment of women; statistics and

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[52] E/1995/80.

[53] E/1996/56.

indicators in gender issues; women, natural resources and sustainable development: water, waste management and renewable sources of energy; and issues related to different groups, such as elderly, displaced, refugee and migrant women;

3. Also commends the Institute for its efforts to further develop active and close cooperation with the specialized and related agencies of the United Nations system, and with other organs, programmes and institutions, so as to promote programmes that contribute to the advancement of women;

4. Reiterates the importance of maintaining the level of resources devoted to independent research and related training activities that are crucial for the empowerment of women;

5. Calls upon States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute through voluntary contributions and pledges to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, thus enabling the Institute to continue to respond effectively to its mandate.

51st plenary meeting
26 July 1996

Decisions

1996/239. Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council under the question of the advancement of women

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following reports:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its fifteenth session; 54/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on violence against women migrant workers; 55/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on ways and means to enhance the capacity of the Organization and the United Nations system to support the ongoing follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women: information on developments in United Nations intergovernmental forums and at the inter-agency level. 56/

54/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/51/38).

55/ E/1996/71.

56/ E/1996/82.

1996/240. Renewal of the mandate of the Open-ended Working Group on the Elaboration of a Draft Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To renew the mandate of the in-session Open-ended Working Group on the Elaboration of a Draft Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, so that it may continue its work, taking into account the reports to be submitted under resolution 40/8 of the Commission on the Status of Women, 57/ pursuant to Council resolution 1995/29 of 24 July 1995;

(b) To authorize the Working Group to meet, within existing United Nations resources, in parallel with the Commission at its forty-first session;

(c) To invite a representative of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to attend this meeting as a resource person.

1996/241. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fortieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-first session of the Commission

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 22 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fortieth session and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-first session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women:

    (a) Review of mainstreaming in organizations of the United Nations system;

    Documentation

    Report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken and the progress achieved in mainstreaming a gender perspective within the United Nations system

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57/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 6 (E/1996/26), chap. I, sect. C.2.

(b) Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on emerging issues, as appropriate, at the request of the Commission or its Bureau

(c) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in the critical areas of concern.

Documentation

Analytical report of the Secretary-General on the thematic issues before the Commission in accordance with its multi-year work programme, including, as far as possible, progress made in national implementation, based on available existing data and statistics

4. Communications concerning the status of women.

Documentation

Lists of confidential and non-confidential communications concerning the status of women

5. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, including the elaboration of a draft optional protocol to the Convention.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General containing additional views of Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations on an optional protocol to the Convention, as well as a comparative summary of existing communications and inquiry procedures and practices under international human rights instruments and under the Charter of the United Nations

6. Provisional agenda for the forty-second session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-first session.

PROCEEDINGS

Palestinian women

61. At the 43rd meeting, on 22 July, the Council voted on draft resolution I, entitled "Palestinian women", recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women (E/1996/26, chap. I, sect. A). The draft resolution was adopted by a

recorded vote of 46 to 1, with 1 abstention. See Council resolution 1996/5 (para. 60 above). The voting was as follows: 58/

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Russian Federation.

62. After the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representative of the United States of America and the observer for Israel.

System-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996-2001

63. At the 47th meeting, on 24 July, the observer for the Bahamas, 4/ on behalf of Australia, Austria, 4/ the Bahamas, 4/ Belgium, 4/ Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), the Dominican Republic, 4/ Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, the Netherlands, Norway, 4/ Portugal, Romania, Spain 4/ and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.37) entitled "System-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996-2001". Subsequently, Iceland, Italy, Japan and Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

64. At the 50th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 1996/34 (para. 60 above).

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

65. At the 47th meeting, on 24 July, the observer for Guatemala, 4/ on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean States, Morocco, 4/ Nigeria, 4/ and Turkey, 4/ introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.36) entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women". Subsequently, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Lebanon, Mongolia, Tunisia and the United Republic of Tanzania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

66. At the 50th meeting, on 25 July, the observer for Guatemala, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution.

67. Statements were made by the representatives of Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and Japan and the observer for Guatemala.

58/ The delegation of Pakistan subsequently indicated that, had it been present during the voting, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

68. At the 51st meeting, on 26 July, the observer for Guatemala, on behalf of the sponsors, further orally revised the draft resolution.

69. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised. See Council resolution 1996/39 (para. 60 above).

70. After the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of Ireland made a statement on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.

6. Social development questions

INTRODUCTION

71. At its substantive session, the Council considered social development questions (agenda item 5 (f)) at its 43rd and 44th meetings, on 22 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1995/SR.43 and 44). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission for Social Development on its special session (E/1996/29); 59/

(b) Statement submitted by the International Federation on Ageing, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category I (E/1996/NGO/5).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

72. Under agenda item 5 (f), the Council adopted one resolution and two decisions.

Resolution

1996/7. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the future role of the Commission for Social Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development, 60/

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolutions 10 (II) of 21 June 1946 and 830 J (XXXII) of 2 August 1961, by which the Council established the Commission for Social Development and defined its terms of reference, and 1139 (XLI) of 29 July 1966, by which the Council renamed the

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59/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 9 (E/1996/29).

60/ Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

Commission in order to clarify its role as a preparatory and advisory body of the Council in the whole range of social development policy,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 50/161 of 22 December 1995 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/60 of 28 July 1995 concerning the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development, agreed conclusions 1995/1, approved by the Council on 28 July 1995, 61/ and Assembly resolution 50/227 of 24 May 1996 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,

I

FRAMEWORK FOR THE FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMISSION

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 50/161, decided that the Assembly, through its role in policy formulation, and the Economic and Social Council, through its role in overall guidance and coordination, in accordance with their respective roles under the Charter of the United Nations and Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, and a revitalized Commission for Social Development should constitute a three-tiered intergovernmental process in the follow-up to the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,

Convinced that the follow-up to the Summit will be undertaken on the basis of an integrated approach to social development and within the framework of a coordinated follow-up to and implementation of the results of the major international conferences in the economic, social and related fields,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General, 62/ containing a review of the functioning of the Commission for Social Development, including its future role in the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development;

2. Decides that the Commission for Social Development, as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, shall have the primary responsibility for the follow-up to the Summit and review of the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development;

3. Calls upon all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to be involved in the follow-up to the Summit, and invites specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen and adjust their activities, programmes and medium-term strategies, as appropriate, to take into account the follow-up to the Summit;

4. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organization and the Bretton Woods institutions to be actively involved in the follow-up to the Summit, in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 50/161, and invites the World Trade Organization to

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61/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/50/3), chap. III, para. 22.

62/ E/CN.5/1996/2.

consider how it might contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action;

5. Decides that the task forces established by the Administrative Committee on Coordination for the follow-up to the Summit and other related United Nations conferences should inform the Commission and the Economic and Social Council of the progress made in their work for the purpose of system-wide coordination;

6. Stresses the importance of ensuring the participation of high-level representatives from the field of social development in the work of the Commission;

7. Reiterates the invitation extended by the General Assembly to the Secretary-General, inter alia, within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, to make appropriate arrangements, which may include joint meetings, for consultations with the heads of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the International Labour Organization, United Nations funds and programmes and other relevant organizations for the purpose of enhancing the cooperation of their respective organizations in the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action;

8. Reaffirms the need for ensuring an effective partnership and cooperation between Governments and the relevant actors of civil society, the social partners and the major groups as defined in Agenda 21, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in the implementation of and follow-up to the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action, and for ensuring their involvement in the planning, elaboration, implementation and evaluation of social policies at the national level;

9. Decides, in view of the traditional importance of non-governmental organizations in the promotion of social development, that such organizations should be encouraged to participate in the work of the Commission and in the monitoring and implementation process related to the Summit to the maximum extent possible, and requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements to ensure the full utilization of existing channels of communication with non-governmental organizations in order to facilitate broad-based participation and dissemination of information;

10. Also decides, in recognition of the valuable contribution of non-governmental organizations to the World Summit for Social Development, the Council and its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, to review the applications of such non-governmental organizations under Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968 as expeditiously as possible, and further decides that prior to the thirty-fifth session of the Commission for Social Development, the Council will decide on the participation of those non-governmental organizations accredited to the Summit that have applied for consultative status, in the Summit follow-up and in the work of the Commission for Social Development, without prejudice to the work of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations;

11. Requests the Secretary-General urgently to draw the attention of non-governmental organizations accredited to the Summit to the provisions of the present resolution and to the process established under Council resolution 1296 (XLIV);

II

TERMS OF REFERENCE

12. Reaffirms the existing mandate of the Commission for Social Development as set out in its resolutions 10 (II), 830 J (XXXII) and 1139 (XLI);

13. Decides that the Commission, in fulfilling its mandate, shall assist the Economic and Social Council in monitoring, reviewing and appraising the progress achieved and problems encountered in the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action and shall advise the Council thereon, and decides that, to that end, the Commission should:

(a) Improve international understanding on social development through, inter alia, the exchange of information and experience;

(b) Integrate, within the framework of the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development, consideration of issues relating to the situation of social groups, including a review of relevant United Nations programmes of action related to such groups, and consideration of other sectoral issues;

(c) Identify emerging issues affecting social development that require urgent consideration, and make substantive recommendations thereon;

(d) Make recommendations regarding social development to the Economic and Social Council;

(e) Elaborate practical measures aimed at furthering Summit recommendations;

(f) Identify issues requiring improved system-wide coordination, taking into account substantive inputs from different organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the contributions of other functional commissions concerned, in order to assist the Council in its coordination functions;

(g) Maintain and enhance public awareness and support for the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action;

III

STRUCTURE OF THE AGENDA AND WORK PROGRAMME OF THE COMMISSION

14. Decides that the substantive items of the agenda of the Commission for Social Development for its future sessions will consist of the following:

Substantive item: Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development

(a) Consideration of subjects identified in the multi-year programme of work, including the situation of social groups;

(b) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups, as necessary;

(c) Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting social development, as necessary;

15. Decides on the following multi-year programme of work for the consideration of priority subjects, bearing in mind that the core issues of the Summit are interrelated and interdependent and that issues relating to the enabling environment for social development (commitment 1 of the Copenhagen Declaration; 63/ chapter I of the Programme of Action 64/), the special situation of Africa and the least developed countries (commitment 7 of the Copenhagen Declaration 63/), enhancement of social development goals in structural adjustment programmes (commitment 8 of the Copenhagen Declaration 63/), the mobilization of domestic and international resources for social development (commitment 9 of the Copenhagen Declaration; 63/ chapter V of the Programme of Action 64/) and the framework for international, regional and subregional cooperation for social development (commitment 10 of the Copenhagen Declaration 63/) shall be considered every year, and bearing in mind also that the Commission should apply a gender perspective when discussing the different topics under the multi-year programme of work:

1997: Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development

Theme: "Productive employment and sustainable livelihoods". Under this theme, the following specific topics will be considered:

(a) The centrality of employment in policy formulation, including a broader recognition of work and employment;

(b) Improving access to productive resources and infrastructure;

(c) Enhanced quality of work and employment;

1998: Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development

Theme: "Promoting social integration and participation of all people, including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and persons". Under this theme, the following specific topics will be considered:

(a) Promoting social integration through responsive government, full participation in society, non-discrimination, tolerance, equality and social justice;

(b) Enhancing social protection, reducing vulnerability and enhancing employment opportunities for groups with specific needs;

(c) Violence, crime and the problem of illicit drugs and substance abuse as factors of social disintegration;

1999: Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development

(a) Theme 1: "Social services for all";

(b) Theme 2: "Initiation of the overall review of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit";

63/ Report of the World Summit for Social Development ..., chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

64/ Ibid., annex II.

2000: Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development

Theme: "Contribution of the Commission to the overall review of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit";

IV

MEMBERSHIP, FREQUENCY AND DURATION OF SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSION

16. Decides that the Commission for Social Development shall be composed of forty-six members elected from among the States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies according to the following pattern:

(a) Twelve seats for African States;

(b) Ten seats for Asian States;

(c) Nine seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Five seats for Eastern European States;

(e) Ten seats for Western European and other States;

17. Also decides that the Commission shall meet annually, beginning in 1997, for a period of eight working days in New York;

V

DOCUMENTATION

18. Requests that United Nations documentation be kept concise, clear, analytical and timely, with a focus on relevant issues, in accordance with Council resolution 1987/24 of 26 May 1987 and agreed conclusions 1995/1, and that, to the greatest extent possible, use be made of integrated reporting, and also requests that reports contain recommendations for action and indicate the actors, that they be available in all official languages, in accordance with the rules of the United Nations, and that the use of other methods of reporting, such as oral reports, also be explored;

19. Also requests that the relevant reports of the meetings of inter-agency mechanisms established by the Secretary-General be transmitted for information to the Commission to ensure coordination, collaboration and coherence in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

20. Decides that requests for reports of the Secretary-General should be limited to the minimum strictly necessary, and that the Secretariat should use information and data already provided by Governments to the maximum extent possible, avoiding duplication of requests to Governments for such information;

21. Also decides that the voluntary submission of national information, for example national action plans or national reports by Governments, should be encouraged;

22. Requests that, in the preparation of reports, use be made of the practice of assigning task managers, under which a United Nations entity is made

responsible for coordinating the response of the entire United Nations system on a given subject, including the formulation of recommendations for future action;

23. Requests the Secretary-General and United Nations bodies to take appropriate measures, in a coordinated manner, to strengthen the United Nations capacity for gathering and analysing information and developing indicators of social development;

24. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the following reports to the Commission:

(a) An annual analytical report on the thematic issues before the Commission, in accordance with the multi-year work programme, including, as far as possible, progress made in national and international implementation and including progress made by the Bretton Woods institutions, other United Nations specialized agencies and other relevant entities, based on available existing data and statistics;

(b) A report on emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting social development, including the situation of specific groups;

(c) An overall report, in the year 2000, on the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action;

VI

METHODS OF WORK OF THE COMMISSION

25. Recognizes that the practice of inviting experts is expected to deal effectively with the priority subjects addressed in the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action and to contribute to the effective follow-up to the Summit, and to that end, decides that:

(a) Panels of experts shall be formed, including experts appointed by the Secretary-General, experts working within the United Nations system and experts from Governments and civil society;

(b) Experts shall be chosen from the fields of study addressed under the critical areas of concern, taking into account equitable geographical distribution and the involvement of non-governmental organizations;

(c) The selection of experts, the composition of the panels and the allocation of time to dialogues shall be decided inter-sessionally by the Bureau of the Commission, taking into consideration the proposals of the United Nations Secretariat; the Secretariat shall prepare a list of candidates for the panels, based on suggestions from States and civil society; and the Bureau shall convene meetings open to the participation of all interested States to ensure a broad base of participation;

(d) Meetings shall be allotted for dialogue within the United Nations system and civil society and among governmental delegations, and sufficient time shall be devoted to intergovernmental dialogue;

26. Decides that the Bureau of the Commission shall convene open-ended informal consultations of the Commission to improve organizational and procedural aspects of the Commission's sessions, and also decides that the

Bureau of the Commission shall meet on a regular basis from 1996, and may consider such issues as recommendations on agenda items and subjects to be discussed, the structure of meetings and lists of guest participants for panel discussions;

27. Calls upon the Bureau to monitor the state of preparedness of documentation for the Commission and take the necessary measures to facilitate its timely issuance in all official languages;

VII

SECRETARIAT

28. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure an effectively functioning Secretariat within which clear responsibility is assigned to assist in the implementation of the follow-up to the Summit and the servicing of the intergovernmental bodies involved, and to ensure close cooperation at the Secretariat level between all the United Nations entities involved in the Summit follow-up;

VIII

REGIONAL DIMENSION

29. Invites the regional commissions, within their mandates and in cooperation with regional intergovernmental organizations and banks, to consider convening, on a biennial basis, a meeting at a high political level to review progress made towards implementing the outcome of the Summit, exchange views on the respective experiences of participating bodies and adopt appropriate measures.

44th plenary meeting
22 July 1996

Decisions

1996/242. Establishment of a support group to assist the Commission for Social Development in the preparations for the International Year of Older Persons in 1999

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 22 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided to establish an ad hoc informal open-ended support group to assist the Commission for Social Development in the preparations for the International Year of Older Persons in 1999.

1996/243. Report of the Commission for Social Development on its special session of 1996 and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 22 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its special session of 1996 and endorsed the recommendations contained therein;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

The Commission will establish an in-session open-ended ad hoc working group for the purpose of carrying out the fourth review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and reviewing preparations for the observance of the International Year of Older Persons in 1999.

3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development:

The Commission will review progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development and consider at each of its sessions issues relating to the enabling environment for social development, the special situation of Africa and the least developed countries, enhancement of social development goals in structural adjustment programmes, mobilization of domestic and international resources for social development, and the framework for international, regional and subregional cooperation for social development.

(a) Priority theme: Productive employment and sustainable livelihoods

The Commission will consider the following specific topics: (i) the centrality of employment in policy formulation, including a broader recognition of work and employment; (ii) improving access to productive resources and infrastructure; and (iii) enhanced quality of work and employment. The Commission will consider the specific topics also from a gender perspective.

(b) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups

The Commission will carry out the fourth quadrennial review of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and will consider the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on progress in the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities. The Commission will also review follow-up arrangements for the International Year of the Family, as well as the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond and the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty.

The Commission will review concurrently the relevant activities of the Secretariat and receive reports from the regional commissions on their social development and social welfare activities, as well as reports on relevant expert group meetings.

Documentation

Report on the World Social Situation, 1997

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development

Report of the Secretary-General on productive employment and sustainable livelihoods

Report of the Secretary-General on the fourth review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Ageing

Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on progress in the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation and follow-up of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond

Report of the Secretary-General on family issues

Report of the Secretary-General on the major issues and programme activities of the Secretariat and the regional commissions relating to social development and social welfare and specific social groups

4. Programme questions and other matters:

   (a) Programme performance and implementation;

   (b) Proposed programme of work for the biennium 1998-1999;

   (c) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999

Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

5. Provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session of the Commission.

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-fifth session.

Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the future role of the Commission for Social Development

73. At the 44th meeting, on 22 July, the Council considered the draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the future role of the Commission for Social Development", recommended by the Commission (E/1996/29, chap. I, sect. A).

74. At the request of the representative of the United States of America, the Council voted on paragraphs 16 and 17 and on the draft resolution as a whole.

75. Paragraph 16 was adopted by a recorded vote of 46 to 1, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belarus, Japan, Russian Federation.

76. Before paragraph 16 was adopted, the representative of Lebanon made a statement.

77. Paragraph 17 was adopted by a recorded vote of 44 to 1, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belarus, Czech Republic, Japan, Netherlands, 65/ Russian Federation.

65/ The delegation of the Netherlands subsequently indicated that its vote on paragraph 17 should have been recorded as being in favour and not as an abstention.

78. The Council then adopted the draft resolution, as a whole, by a recorded vote of 51 to one. See Council resolution 1996/7 (para. 72 above). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

79. Before the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement; after it was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Belarus, Japan and Australia.

7. Crime prevention and criminal justice

INTRODUCTION

80. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of crime prevention and criminal justice (agenda item 5 (g)) at its 45th and 47th meetings, on 23 and 24 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.45 and 47). It had before it the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its fifth session (E/1996/30 and Corr.1). 66/

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

81. Under agenda item 5 (g), the Council adopted 12 resolutions and two decisions.

Resolutions

1996/8. Action against corruption

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

66/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 10 and corrigendum (E/1996/30 and Corr.1).

The General Assembly,

Concerned about the seriousness of problems posed by corruption, which may endanger the stability and security of societies, undermine the values of democracy and morality and jeopardize social, economic and political development,

Also concerned about the links between corruption and other forms of crime, particularly organized crime and economic crime, including money laundering,

Convinced that, since corruption is a phenomenon that currently crosses national borders and affects all societies and economies, international cooperation to prevent and control it is essential,

Convinced of the need to provide, upon request, to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, technical assistance designed to improve public management systems and enhance accountability and transparency,

Recalling the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, adopted by the Organization of American States at the special conference held at Caracas from 27 to 29 March 1996,

Recalling also its resolutions 45/121 of 14 December 1990 and 46/152 of 18 December 1991 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, 1993/32 of 27 July 1993 and 1994/19 of 25 July 1994,

Recalling in particular its resolution 50/225 of 19 April 1996 on public administration and development,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/14 of 24 July 1995 on action against corruption,

Recalling the work carried out by other international and regional organizations in this field, including the activities of the Council of Europe, the European Community, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Organization of American States,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on action against corruption,[67] submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifth session;

2. Adopts the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials, contained in the annex to the present resolution, and recommends it to Member States as a tool to guide their efforts against corruption;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to distribute the Code of Conduct to all States and to include it in the manual on practical measures against corruption, to be revised and expanded pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/14, with a view to offering both those tools to States in the context of advisory services, training and other technical assistance activities;

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[67] E/CN.15/1996/5.

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue collecting information and legislative and regulatory texts from States and relevant intergovernmental organizations, in the context of his continuing study of the problem of corruption;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and in cooperation with the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, to elaborate an implementation plan and submit it to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixth session, in conjunction with the report to be submitted to the Commission pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/14;

6. Urges States, relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, to extend to the Secretary-General their full support in elaborating the implementation plan and in implementing the request contained in paragraph 4 above;

7. Urges Member States carefully to consider the problems posed by the international aspects of corrupt practices, especially as regards international economic activities carried out by corporate entities, and to study appropriate legislative and regulatory measures to ensure the transparency and integrity of financial systems and transactions carried out by such corporate entities;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to closely cooperate with other entities of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations and to more effectively coordinate activities undertaken in this area;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to provide increased advisory services and technical assistance to requesting Member States, particularly in the elaboration of national strategies, the elaboration or improvement of legislative and regulatory measures and the establishment or strengthening of national capacities to prevent and control corruption, as well as in training and upgrading the skills of relevant personnel;

10. Calls upon States, relevant international organizations and financing institutions to extend to the Secretary-General their full support and assistance in the implementation of the present resolution;

11. Requests the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to keep the issue of action against corruption under regular review.

45th plenary meeting
23 July 1996

Annex

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. A public office, as defined by national law, is a position of trust, implying a duty to act in the public interest. Therefore, the ultimate loyalty of public officials shall be to the public interests of their country as expressed through the democratic institutions of government.

2. Public officials shall ensure that they perform their duties and functions efficiently and effectively, in accordance with laws or administrative policies, and with integrity. They shall at all times seek to ensure that public resources for which they are responsible are administered in the most effective and efficient manner.

3. Public officials shall be attentive, fair and impartial in the performance of their functions and, in particular, in their relations with the public. They shall at no time afford any undue preferential treatment to any group or individual or improperly discriminate against any group or individual, or otherwise abuse the power and authority vested in them.

II. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND DISQUALIFICATION

4. Public officials shall not use their official authority for the improper advancement of their own or their family's personal or financial interest. They shall not engage in any transaction, acquire any position or function, or have any financial, commercial or other comparable interest that is incompatible with their office, functions and duties or the discharge thereof.

5. Public officials, to the extent required by the officials' position, shall in accordance with laws or administrative policies, declare business, commercial and financial interests, or activities undertaken for financial gain that may raise a possible conflict of interest. In situations of possible or perceived conflict of interest between public officials' duties and private interests they shall comply with the measures established to reduce or eliminate such conflict of interest.

6. Public officials shall at no time improperly use public moneys, property, services, or information which is acquired in the performance of, or as a result of, their official duties for activities not related to their official work.

7. Public officials shall comply with measures established by law or administrative policies in order that after leaving their official positions they will not take improper advantage of their previous office.

III. DISCLOSURE OF ASSETS

8. Public officials shall, in accord with the officials' position, and as permitted or required by law and administrative policies, comply with requirements to declare or to disclose personal assets and liabilities, as well as, if possible, those of their spouses and/or dependants.

IV. ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS OR OTHER FAVOURS

9. Public officials shall not solicit or receive directly or indirectly any gift or other favours which may influence the exercise of their functions, performance of their duties or their judgement.

V. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

10. Matters of a confidential nature in the possession of public officials shall be kept confidential unless national legislation, the performance of duty or the needs of justice strictly require otherwise. Such restrictions shall apply also after separation from service.

VI. POLITICAL ACTIVITY

11. The political or other activity of public officials outside the scope of their office shall, in accordance with laws and administrative policies, not be such as to impair public confidence in the impartial performance of their functions and duties.

1996/9. United Nations declaration on crime and public security

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the adoption of a declaration on crime and public security will contribute to the enhancement of the struggle against serious transnational crime,

1. Approves the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. Urges Member States, in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration, to take all appropriate measures at the national and international levels to combat serious transnational crime;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to inform all States and the relevant specialized agencies and organizations of the adoption of the Declaration;

4. Urges Member States to make every effort to ensure that the Declaration becomes generally known and is observed and implemented in full in accordance with their respective national legislation;

5. Invites Member States to promote public campaigns, including the use of the mass media, that stimulate public awareness of and participation in the process of crime prevention and promotion of public security.

45th plenary meeting
23 July 1996

Annex

UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON CRIME AND PUBLIC SECURITY

The General Assembly

Solemnly proclaims the following United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security:

Article 1

Member States shall seek to protect the security and well-being of their citizens and all persons within their jurisdictions by taking effective national measures to combat serious transnational crime, including organized crime, illicit drug and arms trafficking, smuggling of other illicit articles, organized trafficking in persons, terrorist crimes and the laundering of proceeds from serious crimes, and shall pledge their mutual cooperation in those efforts.

Article 2

Member States shall promote bilateral, regional multilateral and global law enforcement cooperation and assistance, including, as appropriate, mutual legal assistance arrangements to facilitate the detection, apprehension and prosecution of those who commit or are otherwise responsible for serious transnational crimes and to ensure that law enforcement and other competent authorities can cooperate effectively on an international basis.

Article 3

Member States shall take measures to prevent support for and operations of criminal organizations in their national territories. Member States shall, to the fullest possible extent, provide for effective extradition or prosecution of those who engage in serious transnational crimes in order that they find no safe haven.

Article 4

Mutual cooperation and assistance in matters concerning serious transnational crime shall also include, as appropriate, the strengthening of systems for the sharing of information among Member States and the provision of bilateral and multilateral technical assistance to Member States by utilizing training, exchange programmes and law enforcement training academies and criminal justice institutes at the international level.

Article 5

Member States that have not yet done so are urged to become parties as soon as possible to the principal existing international treaties relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism. States parties shall effectively implement their provisions in order to fight against terrorist crimes. Member States shall also take measures to implement General Assembly resolution 49/60 of 9 December 1994 on measures to eliminate international terrorism and its annex containing the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism.

Article 6

Member States that have not yet done so are urged to become parties to the international drug control conventions as soon as possible. States parties shall effectively implement the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, [68] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, [69] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, [70] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. [71] Member States specifically reaffirm that, on the basis of shared responsibility, they shall take all necessary preventive and enforcement measures to eliminate the illicit production of, trafficking in, and distribution and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including measures to facilitate the fight against those criminals involved in this type of transnational organized crime.

Article 7

Member States shall take measures within their national jurisdictions to improve their ability to detect and interdict the movement across borders of those who engage in serious transnational crime, as well as the instrumentalities of such crime, and shall take effective specific measures to protect their territorial boundaries, such as:

(a) Adopting effective controls on explosives and against illicit trafficking by criminals in certain materials and their components that are specifically designed for use in manufacturing nuclear, biological or chemical weapons and, in order to lessen risks arising from such trafficking, by becoming party to and fully implementing all relevant international treaties relating to weapons of mass destruction;

(b) Strengthening supervision of passport issuance and enhancement of protection against tampering and counterfeiting;

(c) Strengthening enforcement of regulations on illicit transnational trafficking in firearms, with a view to both suppressing the use of firearms in criminal activities and reducing the likelihood of fuelling deadly conflict;

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[68] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[69] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[70] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[71] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

(d) Coordinating measures and exchanging information to combat the organized criminal smuggling of persons across national borders.

Article 8

To combat further the transnational flow of the proceeds of crime, Member States agree to adopt measures, as appropriate, to combat the concealment or disguise of the true origin of proceeds of serious transnational crime and the intentional conversion or transfer of such proceeds for that purpose. Member States agree to require adequate record-keeping by financial and related institutions and, as appropriate, the reporting of suspicious transactions, and to ensure effective laws and procedures to permit the seizure and forfeiture of the proceeds of serious transnational crime. Member States recognize the need to limit the application of bank secrecy laws, if any, with respect to criminal operations, and to obtain the cooperation of the financial institutions in detecting these and any other operations which may be used for the purpose of money laundering.

Article 9

Member States agree to take steps to strengthen the overall professionalism of their criminal justice, law enforcement and victim assistance systems, and relevant regulatory authorities, through measures such as training, resource allocation and arrangements for technical assistance with other States, and to promote the involvement of all elements of their societies in combating and preventing serious transnational crime.

Article 10

Member States agree to combat and prohibit corruption and bribery, which undermine the legal foundations of civil society, by enforcing applicable domestic laws against such activity. For this purpose Member States also agree to consider developing concerted measures for international cooperation to curb corrupt practices, as well as developing technical expertise to prevent and control corruption.

Article 11

Actions taken in furtherance of this Declaration shall fully respect the national sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction of Member States as well as the rights and obligations of Member States under existing treaties and international law, and shall be consistent with human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized by the United Nations.

1996/10. The role of criminal law in the protection of the environment

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/121 of 14 December 1990 on the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in which the Assembly welcomed the instruments and resolutions adopted by the Eighth Congress, which included a resolution on the role of criminal law in the protection of nature and the environment, 72/

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in which the Assembly called for strengthened international cooperation to combat transnational crime,

Recalling further its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, in section VI of which it determined that three priority themes should guide the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, one of which included the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment, and in section III of which it invited Member States to establish reliable and effective channels of communication among themselves and with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including the regional institutes affiliated with the United Nations,

Reaffirming the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 73/

Bearing in mind the activities and deliberations on sustainable development relating to the transfer of environmentally sound technology and the relevant provisions of Agenda 21 74/ on the same subject,

Recognizing the importance of enhancing international cooperation in the enforcement of domestic and international environmental criminal laws, and of promoting operational activities in that area,

Considering that for several years legal experts have been discussing the need for the establishment of an international court for environmental matters,

Bearing in mind that a number of meetings of legal experts specializing in environmental and criminal matters have suggested to Governments to consider discussing, in the United Nations, the feasibility of establishing an international court for environmental matters,

Aware that it is essential to protect the environment not only at the national level, but also at the international level, with due respect for the

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72/ *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2) chap. I, sect. C.2.

73/ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

74/ Ibid., annex II.

sovereignty of States, and that in this respect it may be appropriate to continue developing at the international level standards in criminal law for the protection of the environment,

Taking note with appreciation of the monograph on capacity-building in criminal enforcement of environmental law, [75]

Bearing in mind that a proposal regarding the possibility of establishing a court having environmental jurisdiction was made at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 3 to 14 June 1992,

1. Appreciates the efforts of the Government of Costa Rica to continue discussions on the function of criminal law as regards protection of the environment, also appreciates the offer of Government to host, in November 1996, an expert group meeting on that issue and invites the Secretary-General to provide the necessary collaboration in the organization of the meeting;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States in order to determine the feasibility of establishing appropriate machinery for applying criminal law for the protection of the environment;

3. Decides that the issue of criminal law for the protection of the environment should continue to be one of the priority issues of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its future sessions;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to establish and maintain close cooperation with Member States and intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations active in the field of environmental protection, particularly in the area of technical cooperation and assistance, including the formulation and implementation of joint projects on enforcement of environmental criminal law and other relevant activities within the United Nations system concerned with legal matters;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to maintain and expand the roster of experts in this field and to continue gathering information on national environmental criminal law and regional and multinational initiatives;

6. Calls upon Member States to cooperate with each other, as well as with international organizations, in their efforts to prevent crimes against the environment, and to include appropriate penal provisions in their laws and ensure their enforcement;

7. Recognizes the arrangements for preparing a manual for professionals responsible for enforcement of environmental criminal law, and recommends that this work be carried out by an expert group meeting, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds;

8. Calls upon Member States to support technical cooperation activities in environmental matters by making contributions in kind or by contributing to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund;

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[75] E/CN.15/1996/CRP.4.

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

45th plenary meeting
23 July 1996

1996/11. International cooperation and assistance in the management of the criminal justice system: computerization of criminal justice operations and the development, analysis and policy use of crime and criminal justice information

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in the annex to which it is stipulated that the general goals of the programme should be to contribute to, inter alia, more efficient and effective administration of criminal justice, with due respect for the human rights of all those affected by crime and all those involved in the criminal justice system, and in paragraph 5 of which the Assembly decided that the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme should provide States with practical assistance so as to prove their response to crime,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 45/109 of 14 December 1990 on the computerization of criminal justice, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish, in cooperation with the network of institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders affiliated with the United Nations, a technical cooperation programme for the computerization of criminal justice information in order to offer training, assess needs and formulate and execute specific projects,

Recalling further its resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, section I, in which it reaffirmed the request of the General Assembly to the Secretary-General to strengthen the programme as a whole, so as to enable it to further develop clearing-house facilities in relation to crime prevention and criminal justice issues, including the capacity to match the needs for training with the opportunities available to meet them,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the draft action plan on international cooperation and assistance with regard to statistical and computerized applications in the management of the criminal justice system, 76/

Mindful that the development of a more structured framework is critical to the delivery of the activities described in the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General and that an international technical cooperation infrastructure is important in facilitating the access of Member States to relevant resources and information regarding existing programmes and projects,

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76/ E/CN.15/1996/13 and Corr.1.

Emphasizing the common problems faced by all Member States in the administration and computerization of criminal justice,

Emphasizing also that developing countries, countries with economies in transition and developed countries, by enhancing their capacity to exchange information at the international level, may benefit from international cooperation in the computerization of criminal justice information,

Acknowledging the importance of the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network and the United Nations On-line Crime and Justice Clearing-house in the development of the information-sharing capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme undertaken through collaborative efforts of the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network,

1. *Urges* Member States, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector to assist the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, in strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the network by:

(a) Establishing an advisory steering group, administered by the Secretary-General in close coordination with the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, including assistance from the administration of the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network and the United Nations On-line Crime and Justice Clearing-house, drawing upon extrabudgetary resources, which would be responsible for:

- (i) Reviewing and assessing, at the request of Member States, their national experiences in the computerization of criminal justice operations and criminal justice information systems;
- (ii) Giving advice to the Secretary-General on the establishment of the technical cooperation programme;
- (iii) Giving advice to the Secretary-General on the activities of the technical cooperation programme;
- (iv) Informing Member States of funds and services that might be available from various donors in the governmental, intergovernmental, non-governmental and private sectors;
- (v) Informing such donors of the needs of Member States for assistance;
- (vi) Consulting with relevant experts in the field of criminal justice;
- (vii) Assisting Member States, at their request in developing criteria and mechanisms for the establishment of a platform for the exchange of information between distinct entities able to provide information and experience useful for the management of the criminal justice system;

(b) Identifying a standing pool of experts for the practical implementation of technical cooperation activities, in particular for:

(i) Assessing needs in both the computerization of criminal justice operations and the development of criminal justice information systems;

(ii) Designing and coordinating training programmes in both the computerization of criminal justice operations and the development of criminal justice information systems;

(iii) Assisting in the design, development and implementation of actual computerization projects;

(iv) Providing other needed expert advice as requested;

(c) Actively participating in the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network and the United Nations On-line Crime and Justice Clearing-house through:

(i) Adopting the conceptual design of the United Nations On-line Crime and Justice Clearing-house, that builds upon the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network, as a model for international sharing and dissemination of information and consulting with other participating Member States and United Nations bodies on information exchange policies, procedures and standards;

(ii) Establishing national points of contact for electronic communications in relevant government agencies;

(iii) Making national public information in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice available on the Internet via linkages with the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network and the United Nations On-line Crime and Justice Clearing-house;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in concert with experts from interested States and the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, to conduct, using existing resources of the regular budget of the United Nations, a survey of national capacities for the collection of crime statistics, as a supplement to the Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, using as a draft guide the form annexed to the present resolution;

3. Calls on Member States to contribute to the survey of national capacities by providing the necessary information in a timely manner;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice informed about the progress made;

5. Calls on Member States to assist the Secretary-General in funding the establishment of the advisory steering group, in identifying the standing pool of experts, and in funding the activities called for in the present resolution.

45th plenary meeting
23 July 1996

Annex

FORM FOR THE SURVEY OF NATIONAL CAPACITIES FOR THE COLLECTION OF DATA ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

COUNTRY ____

AGENCY ____

STATISTICS PRODUCED

1. Does the country have statistics on crimes reported or detected by law enforcement agencies?

	Yes	No
For all crimes	___	___
For some crimes	___	___

(a) The statistics include:

National data ___ Regional data ___ Provincial data ___

From all regions Yes No From all provinces Yes No

(b) The statistics include the following:

Breakdown by legal property involved	Yes	No
Breakdown by crime	Yes	No
Breakdown by sex	Yes	No
Breakdown by age	Yes	No
Existence of a link between victim of violent crime and offender	Yes	No
Instances of violence against persons	Yes	No
Instances of violence against property	Yes	No
Use of firearms	Yes	No
Agency receiving the report	Yes	No

(c) The statistics are generated:

Periodically	Yes	No
At the following intervals:	Monthly ___	Quarterly ___
	Half-yearly ___	Yearly ___

2. Does the country keep national statistics on crimes committed, including an estimate of the number of unreported crimes? If yes, give a brief description of the method used to calculate the number of unreported crimes.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AGENCY OR AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION

3. Does the country have any national public agency with the task of compiling and preparing statistics? Does it prepare and compile information relating exclusively to crime prevention and criminal justice?

(a) Are the preparation and compilation of statistics on crime prevention and criminal justice the main task of this agency or does it carry out this task merely as a sideline to other, principal activities? If so, what is the principal activity of the agency?

Note: If a number of agencies have this task, provide the information requested below only in respect of the agency whose main function is to compile and prepare statistics.

(b) Does this agency prepare its own statistics or does it collect statistics prepared by other agencies?

(i) If it prepares its own statistics:

a. Does it do so for all crimes or only certain crimes? If so, for which crimes?

b. Does it use the official figures produced by the same type of source for all its investigations or does it use different figures depending on the phenomenon to be investigated?

c. It draws its information from:

Judicial proceedings ____

Police reports ____

Other sources ____

d. Is there a standard procedure for conducting these investigations or does it vary depending on the phenomenon to be investigated?

e. When the scale of the investigation exceeds the agency's operating capacity, does it enter into agreements with other agencies? If yes, does it use private or public agencies?

f. Does it look at the level of unreported crimes as a matter of course? Indicate the procedure used.

g. Are there any legal provisions governing the agency's data collection activity?

(ii) If the agency compiles statistics produced by other agencies:

a. The data are supplied by:

Regional agencies ____

Provincial or State agencies ____

Private agencies ____

Public agencies ____

b. Does it obtain information from a single agency or a number of agencies?

c. Give a brief description of the data collection procedure used by the agency providing the information and of the centralization method developed by the agency dealing with that information.

d. Is the information received subject to any form of control? If so, please describe.

e. Are there are any legal provisions that govern the data compilation activity of the centralizing agency? Describe the provisions.

INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE AGENCY

4. How many staff members does the agency permanently employ to compile and prepare crime prevention and criminal justice statistics?

1-5	____	6-10	____	11-20	____
21-30	____	31-40	____	41-50	____
More than 50	____				

5. Does it have dedicated data-processing equipment for the task? Give a brief description.

6. Does the agency publish the results of its work? How frequently?

Name of the agency: ____________________

Reporting to: ____________________

Head of the agency: ____________________

Address: ____________________

Telephone: ____________________ Postal code: ____________

OTHER AGENCIES

7. If there are other agencies that are capable of providing statistical information in your country, please give the following details:

Name of the agency: ____________________
Reporting to: ____________________
Head of the agency: ____________________
Address: ____________________
Telephone: ____________ Postal code: ________

Name of the agency: ____________________
Reporting to: ____________________
Head of the agency: ____________________
Address: ____________________
Telephone: ____________ Postal code: ________

1996/12. *Elimination of violence against women*

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the proclamation by the General Assembly, in its resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993, of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, contained in that resolution, and recalling the definition of violence against women contained in articles 1 and 2 of the Declaration,

Reaffirming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action [77/] adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, and its confirmation that the human rights of women and of the girl child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights, as well as its affirmation that gender-based violence and all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and must be eliminated,

Recognizing that violence against women both violates human rights and fundamental freedoms and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of those rights and freedoms, and concerned about the long-standing failure to protect and promote those rights and freedoms,

Strongly condemning all forms of violence against women as set out in article 2 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,

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[77/] *Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993* (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

Recognizing that the effective implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, contributes to the elimination of violence against women and that the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women strengthens and complements that process,

Bearing in mind that, as stated in article 4 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, States should not invoke any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to the elimination of violence against women,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 48/104, recognized that violence against women was a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women which had led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women, and that violence against women was one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women were forced into a subordinate position compared with men,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1995/85 of 8 March 1995 78/ and 1996/49 of 19 April 1996 79/ on the elimination of violence against women,

Welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 50/166 of 22 December 1995 on the role of the United Nations Development Fund for Women in eliminating violence against women,

Recalling the appointment by the Commission on Human Rights of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, and the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur that States have an affirmative duty to promote and protect the human rights of women and must exercise due diligence to prevent violence against women, as outlined in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/49,

Also recalling the statement of the Special Rapporteur that pornography is perhaps the extreme manifestation of the media's violence against women, 80/

Commending the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat for its work on the elimination of violence against women and its ongoing cooperation with the Special Rapporteur,

Welcoming the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 81/ adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, held at Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995, and in particular, the determination of Governments to

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78/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

79/ E/1996/L.18, chap. II, sect. A.

80/ E/CN.4/1995/42, para. 69.

81/ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including in armed conflict,

Recognizing the need to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and to develop practical measures, strategies and activities in that field,

Reaffirming that rape in the conduct of armed conflict constitutes a war crime and that under certain circumstances it constitutes a crime against humanity and an act of genocide as defined in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 82/

Expressing deep concern about the high social, health and economic costs to the individual and society that are associated with violence against women,

Bearing in mind that criminal justice agencies should work closely with practitioners in other sectors, including health, social services and education, and with members of the community to address the problem of violence against women,

Recognizing that various groups of women, such as women belonging to minority groups, indigenous women, refugee women, women migrants, including women migrant workers, women in poverty living in rural or remote communities, destitute women, women in institutions or in detention, female children, women with disabilities, elderly women, displaced women, repatriated women, women living in poverty and women in situations of armed conflict and other situations of violence, foreign occupation, war of aggression, civil war and terrorism, including hostage-taking, are also particularly vulnerable to violence,

Welcoming the role of non-governmental organizations, women's equality-seeking organizations and community agencies in addressing and working towards the elimination of violence against women, in particular in drawing attention to the nature, severity and magnitude of violence against women and in assisting women who are victims of violence,

1. Urges Member States to ensure that all forms of violence against women are, in the absence of existing laws, legislatively proscribed;

2. Also urges Member States to review or monitor legislation and legal principles, procedures, policies and practices relating to criminal matters, in a manner consistent with their legal systems, to determine if they have an adverse or negative impact on women and, if they have such an impact, to modify them in order to ensure that women are treated fairly by the criminal justice system;

3. Further urges Member States to undertake strategies, develop policies and disseminate materials to promote women's safety in the home and in society at large, including specific crime prevention strategies that reflect the realities of women's lives and address their distinct needs in areas such as social development, environmental design and educational programmes in crime prevention;

82/ General Assembly resolution 260 A (III), annex.

4. Further urges Member States to promote an active and visible policy of ensuring that a gender perspective is brought to the development and application of all policies and programmes that address violence against women so that, before decisions are taken, an analysis may be made of their effects on women and men respectively;

5. Further urges Member States to adopt measures to ensure that acts of violence against women, whether in public or private, are recognized as criminal matters that are, as appropriate, open to public scrutiny and intervention;

6. Urges Member States and international and regional organizations to take all measures required for the protection of women and children from rape, systematic rape, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy in the conduct of armed conflict and to strengthen mechanisms to investigate and punish all those responsible for the perpetration of such crimes and to bring the perpetrators to justice;

7. Encourages the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat and other crime prevention bodies and mechanisms to avail themselves of the information and materials on violence against women, including violence in the family, violence in the community and violence by the State that are being gathered by Governments and United Nations treaty bodies, other special rapporteurs, specialized agencies, bodies and organs, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including women's equality-seeking organizations;

8. Calls upon the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, through the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division and the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, to coordinate with all relevant organs, bodies and other entities of the United Nations system their activities on issues relating to violence against women and to the removal of gender bias in the administration of criminal justice;

9. Calls upon the institutes comprising the programme network to consolidate and disseminate information on successful intervention models and preventive programmes at the national level;

10. Urges United Nations entities and the institutes comprising the programme network to continue and to improve training concerning the human rights of women and issues of gender bias and violence against women for all United Nations personnel and officials, especially those in human rights and humanitarian relief, peacekeeping and peacemaking activities, and to promote their understanding of the human rights of women so that they can recognize and deal with violations of the human rights of women and can fully take into account the gender aspect of their work;

11. Requests the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to ensure that Strategies for Confronting Domestic Violence: A Resource Manual, 83/ which has been published in English, is published in the other official languages of the United Nations, subject to the availability of regular budgetary or extrabudgetary funds;

83/ ST/CSDHA/20.

12. Calls upon Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, to translate Strategies for Confronting Domestic Violence: A Resource Manual and to ensure its wide dissemination for use in training and education programmes;

13. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on practical measures in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to eliminate violence against women, 84/ commends the work of the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network in undertaking practical measures to eliminate violence against women and urges them to continue their work on this issue;

14. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the draft plan of action on the elimination of violence against women, 85/ and notes the revised document produced by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifth session, entitled "Practical measures, strategies and activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice for the elimination of violence against women"; 86/

15. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, relevant United Nations entities and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, on the draft practical measures, strategies and activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice for the elimination of violence against women and, taking into account the views received, to submit a report containing the text of the draft practical measures, strategies and activities, as well as a report on the views received, to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixth session so that it may be discussed by the open-ended in-sessional working group of the Commission;

16. Calls upon Member States, in providing their views, as noted in paragraph 15 above, to include the multidisciplinary views of their ministries, departments and agencies that have responsibilities related to the elimination of violence against women;

17. Decides that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should continue to consider the elimination of violence against women within its priority themes and that the Commission should consider, at its sixth session, the reports of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 15 above and the draft practical measures, strategies and activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice for the elimination of violence against women.

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84/ E/CN.15/1996/12 and Corr.1.

85/ E/CN.15/1996/11 and Corr.1.

86/ E/CN.15/1996/CRP.12.

1996/13. Administration of juvenile justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware of the specific situation of children and juveniles, in particular when deprived of their liberty, and concerned about the severity with which they are used as instruments in criminal activities,

Emphasizing the importance of coordinating the activities in the field of the administration of justice carried out under the responsibility of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice with those carried out under the responsibility of the Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling resolution 7 of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, on children as victims and perpetrators of crime and the United Nations criminal justice programme: from standard setting towards implementation and action, 87/ and Council resolution 1995/27 of 24 July 1995,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 50/181 of 22 December 1995 on human rights in the administration of justice,

Recalling further Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/32 of 19 April 1996 on human rights in the administration of justice, in particular of children and juveniles in detention, 88/

Noting that the Committee on the Rights of the Child attaches particular importance to the question of the administration of juvenile justice and that it includes in its conclusions on reports of States parties concrete recommendations concerning the provisions of advisory services and technical cooperation in this field,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on children as victims and perpetrators of crime, 89/

1. *Welcomes* the progress made with regard to elaborating a programme of action to promote the effective use and application of international standards and norms in juvenile justice;

2. *Recognizes* the need to further strengthen international cooperation and practical technical assistance in the field of juvenile justice;

3. *Calls upon* Governments once again to make effective use and application of international standards in the administration of justice and, to that end, to provide for effective legislative and other mechanisms and procedures;

87/ *Report of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Cairo, 29 April-8 May 1995* (A/CONF.169/16/Rev.1), chap. I.

88/ E/1996/L.18, chap. II, sect. A.

89/ E/CN.15/1996/10.

4. *Encourages* States to make use of technical assistance offered by the United Nations programmes of advisory services and technical assistance in order to strengthen national capacities and infrastructure in the field of the administration of justice;

5. *Calls upon* Governments to include in their national development plans the administration of justice as an integral part of the development process and, to that end, to allocate adequate resources for improving the administration of juvenile justice, as well as to make use of technical assistance offered, at their request, by the United Nations programmes of technical cooperation in this field;

6. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as relevant United Nations bodies and programmes, to consider favourably requests by States for assistance in the field of the administration of justice;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, as well as other international and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations, to place emphasis on technical assistance projects in the field of juvenile justice;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to strengthen system-wide coordination of technical assistance projects in the field of juvenile delinquency prevention and the establishment or improvement of juvenile justice systems;

9. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the subject of juvenile justice and, in close cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, to develop strategies to ensure effective coordination of technical cooperation programmes in the field of juvenile justice;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to organize, in cooperation with the Government of Austria, a meeting of an expert group on the elaboration of a programme of action to promote the effective use and application of international standards and norms in juvenile justice, using extrabudgetary resources made available by the Government expressly for that purpose;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixth session should consider the draft programme of action on juvenile justice.

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1996/14. Use and application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, adopted, on the recommendation of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985,

Recalling also its resolution 1995/27 of 24 July 1995, section IV, paragraph 32, in which it requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and relevant organizations on the advisability of preparing a manual on the use and application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,

Noting with appreciation the deliberations and work of the Expert Group Meeting on Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power in the International Setting, held at Vienna from 18 to 22 December 1995, and its recommendations, [90]

Noting the usefulness of the manuals already published and disseminated by the Secretariat under the United Nations prevention and criminal justice programme,

1. Recognizes the desirability of preparing a draft manual or draft manuals on the use and application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power for submission to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixth session, on the understanding that the Secretary-General will seek the views of Member States on the draft manual or draft manuals and will report on those views to the Commission at its seventh session;

2. Recommends that this work be undertaken, taking into account the different legal systems and practices of each State, by expert group meetings to be convened with extrabudgetary funds in cooperation with the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, the World Society of Victimology and other entities, and with the support of the Secretary-General;

3. Welcomes the offers by the Governments of the Netherlands and the United States of America to host the expert group meetings;

4. Recommends that the expert group meetings explore the feasibility of establishing a database on promising practices and legislation on victim-related issues, as a supplement to the manual or manuals;

5. Decides that the use and application of the Declaration should be considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as a topic under an appropriate agenda item;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Preparatory Committee for the Establishment of an International Criminal Court

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[90] E/CN.15/1996/16/Add.5 and E/CN.15/1996/CRP.1.

the potential applicability of the basic principles contained in the Declaration.

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1996/15. Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2857 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 and 32/61 of 8 December 1977 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1745 (LIV) of 16 May 1973, 1930 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975, 1990/51 of 24 July 1990 and 1995/57 of 28 July 1995,

Recalling also article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 91/

Recalling further the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, annexed to its resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984, and its resolution 1989/64 of 24 May 1989 on the implementation of the safeguards,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, 92/

Recalling the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions, set forth in the annex to its resolution 1989/65 of 24 May 1989 and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/162 of 15 December 1989, and taking note of the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions concerning the death penalty contained in his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session, 93/

Taking note of Security Council resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, in which the Security Council decided to establish the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and to adopt the Statute of the International Tribunal annexed to the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 808 (1993), 94/ and taking note also of Security Council resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, in which the Security Council decided to establish the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International

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91/ General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

92/ E/CN.15/1996/19.

93/ E/CN.4/1996/4.

94/ S/25704.

Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 and to adopt the Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda annexed to that resolution,

1. Notes that, during the period covered by the report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, an increasing number of countries abolished the death penalty and others followed a policy reducing the number of capital offences, and declared that they had not sentenced any offender to that penalty, while still others retained it and a few reintroduced it;

2. Calls upon Member States in which the death penalty has not been abolished to effectively apply the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, in which it is stated that capital punishment may be imposed for only the most serious crimes, it being understood that their scope should not go beyond intentional crimes with lethal or other extremely grave consequences;

3. Encourages Member States in which the death penalty has not been abolished to ensure that each defendant facing a possible death sentence is given all guarantees to ensure a fair trial, as contained in article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and bearing in mind the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, 95/ the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, 96/ the Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors, 97/ the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, 98/ and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners; 99/

4. Also encourages Member States in which the death penalty has not been abolished to ensure that defendants who do not sufficiently understand the language used in court are fully informed, by way of interpretation or translation, of all the charges against them and the content of the relevant evidence deliberated in court;

95/ Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.2, annex.

96/ Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.1), chap. I, sect. B.3, annex.

97/ Ibid., sect. C.26.

98/ General Assembly resolution 43/173, annex.

99/ First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 22 August-3 September 1955: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.IV.4), annex I, sect. A.

5. Calls upon Member States in which the death penalty may be carried out to allow adequate time for the preparation of appeals to a court of higher jurisdiction and for the completion of appeal proceedings, as well as petitions for clemency, in order to effectively apply rules 5 and 8 of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty;

6. Also calls upon Member States in which the death penalty may be carried out to ensure that officials involved in decisions to carry out an execution are fully informed of the status of appeals and petitions for clemency of the prisoner in question;

7. Urges Member States in which the death penalty may be carried out to effectively apply the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, in order to keep to a minimum the suffering of prisoners under sentence of death and to avoid any exacerbation of such suffering.

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1996/16. United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the importance of United Nations standards, norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Stressing the need for further coordination and concerted action in translating those standards and norms into practice,

Recalling its resolution 1993/34 of 27 July 1993, in section III of which it requested the Secretary-General to commence a process of information-gathering to be undertaken by means of surveys, such as reporting systems, and contributions from other sources, including intergovernmental as well as non-governmental organizations and institutes,

Recalling also its resolution 1994/18 of 25 July 1994,

Recalling further its resolution 1995/13 of 24 July 1995, in which it requested the Secretary-General to develop questionnaires on the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), 100/ the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines) 101/ and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty, 102/ to be considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifth session, with a view to requesting the Secretary-General to submit a report on the replies to the Commission at a subsequent session,

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100/ General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

101/ General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

102/ General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex.

1. Invites Governments to ensure the promotion and widest possible dissemination of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and to publish the Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice [103] in the languages of their countries;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds, to ensure the reprinting of the Compendium in sufficient numbers in all the official languages of the United Nations;

3. Reaffirms the important role of the United Nations network of institutes and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in contributing to the effective use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to widely disseminate, via the World Wide Web database facility of the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network, the texts of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, [104] the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, [105] together with the Basic Principles for the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, [106] the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power [107] and the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, [108] as well as the reports of the Secretary-General on the use and application of those United Nations standards in crime prevention and criminal justice, [109] and to make the information on which the reports are based available upon request;

5. Urges Governments that have not yet replied to the questionnaires on the four standards in crime prevention and criminal justice to submit their replies to the Secretary-General as soon as possible, with a view to enabling him to make the database more comprehensive;

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[103] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.IV.1 and corrigendum.

[104] First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 22 August-3 September 1955: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.IV.4), annex I, sect. A.

[105] General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex.

[106] Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.2, annex.

[107] General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

[108] Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.2, annex.

[109] E/CN.15/1996/16/Add.1-4.

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventh session a report on the use and application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines) and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report, incorporating comments sought from Governments, on the desirability of establishing an inter-sessional working group to examine the reports on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in more detail, as well as the information on which the reports were based, and to recommend to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice possible further action to assist Member States in translating those instruments into practice;

8. Decides that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should consider the report of the Secretary-General on the desirability of establishing an inter-sessional working group at its sixth session;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to promote the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, inter alia, by providing advisory services and technical cooperation to Member States on request, including assistance to Member States in criminal justice and law reform, organization of training for law enforcement and criminal justice personnel and support to the administration and management of penal and penitentiary systems, thus contributing to the upgrading of their efficiency and capabilities;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the activities related to the use and application of standards and norms between the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat and other relevant United Nations entities, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in order to heighten their efficacy and avoid overlapping in the implementation of their programmes.

45th plenary meeting
23 July 1996

1996/26. Measures to prevent illicit international trafficking in children and to establish penalties appropriate to such offences

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that illicit international trafficking in children is a criminal activity of increasing concern to the international community and a violation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 110/ article 35,

Aware that this activity is often conducted by criminal organizations with transnational links, principally in developing countries,

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110/ General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

Taking note of resolution 3/2 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in which the Commission decided that it should consider, at its fourth session, the question of illicit international traffic in children in the context of its discussion on organized transnational crime, 111/

Recalling that the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Cairo from 29 April to 8 May 1995, at which this subject received priority attention, adopted resolution 7, 112/ in which it invited the Commission to initiate the process of requesting the views of States regarding the process of elaborating an international convention on the illicit traffic in children, which might embody necessary elements to efficiently combat that form of transnational organized crime,

Recalling also its resolution 1995/27 of 24 July 1995, section IV.B, in which it requested the Secretary-General to initiate the process of requesting the views of Member States on the elaboration of such an international convention,

Aware that it is necessary, in order to deal more rationally and effectively with the illicit international traffic in children and to effectively coordinate activities across the United Nations system and among other relevant international organizations, to establish a global framework for analysis of such transnational criminal activity and for coordinating appropriate measures to prevent this scourge and to punish the offenders,

Welcoming the initiative of the Latin American and Caribbean States that took part in the Regional Ministerial Workshop on Follow-up to the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime, held at Buenos Aires from 27 to 30 November 1995, with regard to the illicit international traffic in children,

Welcoming also the initiative of convening the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, to be held at Stockholm from 26 to 31 August 1996, which has among its key themes the issue of illicit traffic in children,

Aware that it is necessary to adopt practical measures to combat this form of organized transnational crime,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on children as victims and perpetrators of crime, in particular the views of Governments on the elaboration of an international convention on the illicit traffic in children and the proposals contained in that report; 113/

2. Invites interested Governments fighting illicit trafficking in children to collect, wherever possible, data and other information on the

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111/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 11 (E/1994/31), chap. I, sect. C.

112/ Report of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Cairo, 29 April-8 May 1995 (A/CONF.169/16/Rev.1), chap. I.

113/ E/CN.15/1996/10, paras. 10-26 and 46.

problem in accordance with national legislation, and to furnish that information to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

3. Requests Member States to provide information on current legal provisions and administrative rules applicable to the prevention and punishment of illicit trafficking in children, and on the misuse of international adoption agencies by criminal organizations involved in illicit trafficking in children that may have been uncovered by the relevant authorities;

4. Invites Governments to adopt the necessary measures in accordance with their legislation to ensure that all persons involved in illicit trafficking in children are subject to prosecution in a manner commensurate with the seriousness of the crime;

5. Invites the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat to cooperate closely with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat;

6. Invites the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division to work and cooperate closely with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, taking into account her role in the inter-sessional open-ended working group for the elaboration of a draft protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;

7. Decides that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should include in the provisional agenda for its sixth session an item on the possible elaboration of a legally binding international instrument or instruments on the illicit traffic in children;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to gather the opinions of Governments on the elaboration of an international convention or conventions on the illicit traffic in children, and their suggestions on possible elements to be included in the text of a future binding instrument or instruments on that subject;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to conduct a survey, on the basis of existing international conventions, analysing the extent to which children are protected from becoming victims of illicit international trafficking, taking into account both substantive and procedural aspects of providing such protection, and to compile and analyse the data collected;

10. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the results of the survey mentioned in paragraph 9 above, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixth session;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that United Nations system-wide activity on this and related issues is effectively coordinated.

47th plenary meeting
24 July 1996

1996/27. Implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 49/159 of 23 December 1994, in which the Assembly approved the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime 114/ and urged States to implement them as a matter of urgency,

Recalling also its resolution 1995/11 of 24 July 1995 on the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime,

Recalling further its resolution 1994/13 of 25 July 1994 on the control of the proceeds of crime,

Welcoming Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 5 (XXXIX), 115/

Emphasizing the need for strengthened and improved international cooperation at all levels and for more effective technical cooperation to assist States in their fight against organized transnational crime,

Aware that criminal organizations vary in size, scale, bonding mechanisms, their range of activities, their geographical scope, their relationship with power structures, their internal organizations and structures and the combination of instruments that they use both to promote their criminal enterprises and to protect themselves against law enforcement efforts,

Recalling that, while not constituting a legal or comprehensive definition of the phenomenon, organized transnational crime characteristically uses group organizations to commit crime, has hierarchical links or personal relationships that permit leaders to control the group, uses violence, intimidation and corruption to earn profit or control territories or markets, launders illicit proceeds both to further criminal activity and to infiltrate the legitimate economy, has the potential to expand into new activities and beyond national borders and cooperates with other organized transnational criminal groups,

Convinced that a structured programme of activities is essential to the full implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime; 116/

114/ A/49/748, annex, chap. I, sect. A.

115/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 7 (E/1996/27), chap. XIV.

116/ E/CN.15/1996/2.

2. Takes note also of the Buenos Aires Declaration on Prevention and Control of Organized Transnational Crime, 117/ adopted by the Regional Ministerial Workshop on Follow-up to the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime, held at Buenos Aires from 27 to 30 November 1995;

3. Takes note further of the report of the Secretary-General on control of the proceeds of crime; 118/

4. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account work done in other international forums, to assist in the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan to meet the needs of Member States for:

(a) Increased knowledge on the structure and dynamics of organized transnational crime in all its forms, as well as trends in its development, areas of activity and diversification, taking into account the growing dangers of links between organized transnational crime and terrorist crimes;

(b) Reviewing existing international instruments and exploring the possibility of elaborating new ones to strengthen and improve international cooperation against organized transnational crime;

(c) Intensified technical assistance in the form of advisory services and training;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue collecting and analysing information on the structure, dynamics and other aspects of all forms of organized transnational crime throughout the world;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General, while avoiding duplication with the work of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to establish a central repository for:

(a) National legislation, including regulatory measures, on organized transnational crime;

(b) Information on organizational structures designed to combat organized transnational crime;

(c) Instruments for international cooperation, including bilateral and multilateral treaties and legislation to ensure their implementation, with a view to making them available to requesting Member States;

7. Urges Member States, other entities of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist the Secretary-General in implementing the request contained in paragraphs 4 to 6 above by providing and regularly updating relevant information and legislative and regulatory texts;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with Governments on the possibility of elaborating a convention or conventions

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117/ [illegible]N.15/1996/2/Add.1, annex.

118/ E/CN.15/1996/3.

against organized transnational crime and on the elements that could be included therein;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General, drawing on the expertise of Governments:

(a) To make a thorough analysis of the views of Governments on the possibility of elaborating a convention or conventions against organized transnational crime, taking into account, inter alia, the Buenos Aires Declaration on Prevention and Control of Organized Transnational Crime;

(b) To make proposals on the action that would be appropriate;

(c) To make proposals for the undertaking of practical activities by States to implement the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan;

(d) To report thereon to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixth session;

10. Decides that the Commission should establish an in-sessional open-ended working group at its sixth session for the purpose of:

(a) Considering the report and proposals of the Secretary-General;

(b) Identifying practical activities for effectively implementing the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan;

(c) Considering the possibility of elaborating a convention or conventions against organized transnational crime and identifying elements that could be included therein;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to provide advisory services and technical assistance to requesting Member States in needs assessment, capacity-building and training, as well as in the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan;

12. Further requests the Secretary-General, for the purpose of providing the assistance referred to in paragraph 11 above, to develop training manuals for specialized law enforcement and investigative personnel on action against organized transnational crime, taking into account differences in legal systems;

13. Stresses the importance of the activities carried out by the United Nations to strengthen international efforts against money laundering, including, where possible, money laundering involving the proceeds of serious crimes other than drug-related crimes and, for this purpose, requests the Secretary-General to increase and intensify cooperation between the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to continue to work with the Financial Action Task Force and other relevant multilateral and regional institutions against money laundering;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the implementation of the present resolution.

47th plenary meeting
24 July 1996

1996/28. Follow-up action on firearms regulation for the purpose of crime prevention and public safety

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 9 of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, [119]

Recalling also its resolution 1995/27 of 24 July 1995,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 50/145 of 21 December 1995,

Mindful of the need for effective implementation of those resolutions,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on measures to regulate firearms, [120]

1. Welcomes the progress made by the Secretary-General in undertaking the study on regulating firearms in response to its resolution 1995/27, section IV.A, drawing upon the work of an advisory group;

2. Endorses the questionnaire and guidelines [121] for the preparation of the survey and country reports on firearms regulation issues presented by the Secretary-General;

3. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to collect information and consult with Member States on the implementation of national measures to regulate firearms in accordance with its resolution 1995/27, section IV, paragraph 10;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to collect information and consult with Member States, as appropriate, on the basis of the above-mentioned questionnaire and guidelines, and to analyse the information obtained in order to contribute to the preparation of additional survey and country reports as requested in paragraph 3 above;

5. Approves the work plan established on the basis of the proposals presented by the representative of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifth session and requests the Secretary-General to pursue his study in accordance with the work plan; [122]

6. Invites again all United Nations organs, bodies and specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and other organizations active in the field of

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[119] Report of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Cairo, 29 April-8 May 1995 (A/CONF.169/16/Rev.1), chap. I.

[120] E/CN.15/1996/14.

[121] E/CN.15/1996/CRP.5.

[122] Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 10 (E/1996/30), chap. III, paras. 73 and 74.

regulating firearms to provide the Secretary-General with views and proposals on their possible contributions towards the full implementation of Ninth Congress resolution 9;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the report and the recommendations requested in its resolution 1995/27, section IV, paragraph 12, to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixth session;

8. Decides that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should include in its agenda for its sixth session the item entitled 'Measures to regulate firearms'.

47th plenary meeting
24 July 1996

Decisions

1996/244. Organization of the work of the sixth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixth session, in addition to plenary meetings, should be provided with full interpretation services for a total of twelve meetings for informal consultations on draft proposals and for meetings of open-ended working groups, the precise allocation of time for the different types of meetings to be determined by the Commission at its sixth session under the item entitled 'Adoption of the agenda and organization of work', on the understanding that no more than two meetings would be held concurrently, in order to ensure maximum participation of delegations.

1996/245. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the sixth session of the Commission

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its fifth session;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the sixth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

3. Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (General Assembly resolution 415 (V) and 46/152; Commission resolution 5/1, para. 3)

4. Promotion and maintenance of the rule of law and good governance: action against corruption.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on action against corruption (Council resolutions 1995/14, para. 11, and 1996/8, para. 5)

5. Criminal justice reform and strengthening of legal institutions:

(a) Measures to regulate firearms;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to regulate firearms (Council resolutions 1995/27, sect. IV, para. 12, and 1996/28, para. 7)

(b) International cooperation and assistance in the management of the criminal justice system: computerization of criminal justice operations and the development, analysis and policy use of crime and criminal justice information.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat on progress made in the survey of national capacities for the collection of crime statistics, as a supplement to the Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (Council resolution 1996/11, para. 4)

6. International cooperation in combating transnational crime:

(a) Implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime (Council resolution 1996/27, paras. 10 and 14)

(b) Extradition and international cooperation in criminal matters;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on extradition and international cooperation in criminal matters (Council resolution 1995/27, sect. I, paras. 5-7)

(c) Smuggling of illegal migrants;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to combat the smuggling of illegal migrants (Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 48/102; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1994/14 and 1995/10)

(d) Illicit trafficking in motor vehicles;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the views of Governments and relevant organizations on measures for the prevention and suppression of illicit trafficking in motor vehicles (Council resolution 1995/27, sect. II, para. 1)

(e) The role of criminal law in the protection of the environment;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment (Council resolution 1996/10, para. 9)

7. Strategies for crime prevention and control, particularly in urban areas and in the context of public security:

(a) Elimination of violence against women;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the results of the multidisciplinary consultations and views received on the draft practical measures, strategies and activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice for the elimination of violence against women (Council resolution 1996/12, paras. 15 and 1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the proposed text of the draft practical measures, strategies and activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice for the elimination of violence against women (Council resolution 1996/12, paras. 7, 15 and 17)

(b) Measures to prevent illicit trafficking in children.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to prevent illicit trafficking in children (Council resolution 1996/26, para. 10)

8. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the administration of juvenile justice (Council resolution 1996/13, para. 11)

Report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (Council resolution 1996/16, paras. 7 and 8)

Report of the Secretary-General on the development of United Nations minimum rules for the administration of criminal justice (Commission decision 5/101)

Report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (Council resolution 1996/14, para. 1)

9. Technical cooperation, including resource mobilization, and coordination of activities:

(a) Technical cooperation;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation and coordination of activities (Council resolution 1992/22, sect. VII, para. 2; Commission resolution 5/2)

(b) Resource mobilization;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on resource mobilization and funding of technical assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (Council resolution 1992/22, sect. VII, para. 2; Commission resolution 5/2, para. 17)

(c) Cooperation with other United Nations bodies and other entities.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network (Council resolution 1992/22, sect. IV, para. 2)

10. Strategic management and programme questions:

(a) Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on strategic management (Commission resolutions 4/3, para. 3, and 5/3)

(b) Programme questions.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the draft programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999

11. Provisional agenda for the seventh session of the Commission.

12. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixth session.

PROCEEDINGS

United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security

82. At the 45th meeting, on 23 July, the Council adopted draft resolution II, entitled "United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security", recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/1996/30 and Corr.1, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 1996/9 (para. 81 above).

83. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Lebanon, Canada, Australia, Chile, Pakistan, Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Japan, Argentina, the United States of America, Ghana, Malaysia, Jamaica, Côte d'Ivoire and Costa Rica and the observers for the Syrian Arab Republic, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Cuba.

Measures to prevent illicit international trafficking in children and to establish penalties appropriate to such offences

84. At the 45th meeting, on 23 July, the Council considered draft resolution IV, entitled "Measures to prevent illicit international trafficking in children and to establish penalties appropriate to such offences", recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/1996/30 and Corr.1, chap. I, sect. B).

85. The attention of the Council was drawn to annex IV of the report, which contained a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Council.

86. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

87. At the 47th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 1996/26 (para. 81 above).

88. Before the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Ghana, Lebanon, Côte d'Ivoire, Costa Rica and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The

representative of the United Nations Office at Vienna responded to questions raised.

Implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime

89. At the 45th meeting, on 23 July, the Council considered draft resolution V, entitled "Implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime", recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/1996/30 and Corr.1, chap. I, sect. B).

90. The attention of the Council was drawn to annex IV of the report, which contained a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Council.

91. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Japan, Lebanon and Canada.

92. At the 47th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of the United Nations Office at Vienna read out corrections to the draft resolution, which was adopted by the Council, as corrected. See Council resolution 1996/27 (para. 81 above).

93. Before the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement; after it was adopted, statements were made by the representative of the Netherlands and the observer for Turkey.

Follow-up action on firearms regulation for the purpose of crime prevention and public safety

94. At the 45th meeting, on 23 July, the Council considered draft resolution VI, entitled "Follow-up action on firearms regulation for the purpose of crime prevention and public safety", recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/1996/30 and Corr.1, chap. I, sect. B).

95. The attention of the Council was drawn to annex IV of the report, which contained a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Council.

96. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

97. At the 47th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of the United States of America raised a question regarding the draft resolution, to which the representative of the United Nations Office at Vienna responded. The representative of the United States of America made a statement.

98. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 1996/28 (para. 81 above).

Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty

99. At the 45th meeting, on 23 July, the Council adopted draft resolution IX, entitled "Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the

death penalty", recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/1996/30 and Corr.1, chap. I, sect. B). See Council resolution 1996/15 (para. 81 above).

100. The representative of Japan orally corrected the draft resolution before it was adopted. After it was adopted, the representative of Sweden made a statement.

8. Narcotic drugs

101. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of narcotic drugs (agenda item 5 (h)) at its 45th and 48th meetings, on 23 and 24 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.45 and 48). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (A/51/129-E/1996/53);

(b) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-ninth session (E/1996/27); [123]

(c) Summary of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995 (E/1996/38).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

102. Under agenda item 5 (h), the Council adopted six resolutions and five decisions.

Resolutions

1996/17. Special session of the General Assembly devoted to the combat against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 13 (XXXVIII) of 23 March 1995, [124] in which the Commission decided to keep under consideration the proposal for the convening of an international conference to review progress made by Governments and the United Nations system in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Recalling its resolution 1995/40 of 27 July 1995, in which it recommended that the General Assembly and the Commission give priority consideration to the proposal to convene an international conference for the purpose of evaluating the international situation and the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities,

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[123] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 7* (E/1996/27).

[124] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 9* and corrigendum (E/1995/29 and Corr.1).

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 50/148 of 21 December 1995, in section IV of which the Assembly requested the Commission to discuss the proposal to hold a second international conference on drug abuse and illicit trafficking fully, as a matter of priority, at its thirty-ninth session, and to present its conclusions and suggestions through the Council to the Assembly at its fifty-first session,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme containing recommendations regarding the implementation by the Commission of General Assembly resolution 48/12 of 28 October 1993, as requested in paragraph 7 of its resolution 13 (XXXVIII),

Having considered drug-control issues at its high-level segment of 1996 and having stressed the need for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to take a leadership role in reaffirming the political commitment to the present resolution,

Conscious of the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug-control issues,

Reaffirming the leadership role of the Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control and as international coordinator for drug-control activities, especially within the United Nations system,

Fully sharing the deep concern expressed by the General Assembly in its resolution 50/148 about the magnitude of the rising trend in all manifestations of the drug problem despite the efforts of the international community,

Noting that in resolution 50/148, the General Assembly once again renewed its commitment to further strengthening international cooperation and substantially increasing efforts against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, based on the principle of shared responsibility and taking into account the experience gained,

Noting with satisfaction the support expressed in several regional and international conferences and meetings for the convening of an international conference to strengthen international cooperation against the scourge of drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Taking into account the opinions expressed by different Governments regarding the proposal to convene an international conference for that purpose,

Fully taking into account the fact that the General Assembly, in its resolution 50/148, stressed, *inter alia*, that when considering the proposal for holding an international conference, the Commission should take into account international drug-control priorities as well as ways and means to increase the implementation of existing international conventions and other international instruments for cooperation on drug control, *Stressing* the importance of the General Assembly as the most democratic and representative organ of the United Nations, and, in this context, of the role that it is called upon to play in addressing global and interdependent questions of universal concern,

Convinced that the holding of a special session of the General Assembly devoted to the strengthening of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities could make a significant contribution to the effectiveness of the actions of the United Nations and its Member States in the fight against this global threat,

1. *Decides* to recommend that the General Assembly convene a special session in order to consider the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, and to propose new strategies, methods, practical activities and specific measures to strengthen international cooperation in addressing the problem of illicit drugs;

2. *Recommends* that the General Assembly, at its special session devoted to assessing the existing situation, within the framework of a comprehensive and balanced approach that includes all aspects of the problem, with a view to strengthening international cooperation to address the problem of illicit drugs, and within the framework of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[125] and other relevant conventions and international instruments, should have the following objectives:

(a) To promote the adherence to and full implementation by all States of the 1988 Convention, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[126] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;[127]

(b) To adopt measures to increase international cooperation to contribute to the application of the law;

(c) To adopt measures to avoid the diversion of chemicals used in illicit drug production, and to strengthen control of the production of and traffic in stimulants and their precursors;

(d) To adopt and promote drug abuse control programmes and policies and other measures, including those at the international level, to reduce the illicit demand for drugs;

(e) To adopt measures to prevent and sanction money laundering, in order to implement the 1988 Convention;

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[125] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[126] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[127] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

(f) To encourage international cooperation to develop programmes of eradication of illicit crops and to promote alternative development programmes;

(g) To adopt measures to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system in the fight against drug trafficking and related organized crime, against terrorist groups engaged in drug trafficking and against illicit arms trade;

3. Also recommends that the General Assembly, at its special session, review its resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, in particular the progress made in implementing the Global Programme of Action on international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances annexed thereto;

4. Recommends that the General Assembly, at its special session, address the issues on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and with full respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States;

5. Decides to propose that the special session of the General Assembly be held for three days in 1998, immediately after all the necessary preparatory work has been done to ensure its success and ten years after the adoption of the 1988 Convention;

6. Requests that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs act as the preparatory body for the special session of the General Assembly, open to the participation of all States Members of the United Nations and of observers, in accordance with established practices;

7. Encourages the participation of developing countries and assistance to the least developed countries, in order to work actively towards the attainment of the objectives and goals of the special session;

8. Requests that the Commission, in its capacity as preparatory body for the special session of the General Assembly, be mandated to present proposals, through the Economic and Social Council, for consideration by the Assembly regarding all organizational matters, including the agenda, dates, expected outcomes and other issues relevant to the successful preparations for, outcome of and follow-up to the special session;

9. Recommends that the preparatory process for the special session of the General Assembly be funded through the regular budget of the United Nations, bearing in mind the need to keep the financial costs to a minimum, and that Governments be invited to make extrabudgetary contributions to meet those costs;

10. Recommends also that organs, organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as well as multilateral development banks, contribute fully to the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly, in particular by submitting to the Commission, through the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, concrete recommendations on the issues to be addressed by the Assembly at that session;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report containing recommendations on the possible

outcome of and organizational matters relating to the proposed special session of the General Assembly.

45th plenary meeting
23 July 1996

1996/18. Draft declaration on the guiding principles of demand reduction

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1995/16 of 24 July 1995 on the integration of demand reduction initiatives into a cohesive strategy to combat drug abuse,

Recalling the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 128/ and its resolution 1991/46 of 21 June 1991,

Acknowledging the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 129/ on 23 February 1990,

Reaffirming the importance of its resolution 1993/35 of 27 July 1993 on demand reduction as part of balanced national strategic plans to combat drug abuse, and the need to ensure its implementation,

Recognizing that demand reduction encompasses prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, as well as social reintegration,

Believing that optimum effectiveness in drug abuse control would best be achieved through a balanced approach, applying the appropriate emphasis and resources to initiatives involving both demand and supply reduction, and integrating such initiatives into a cohesive and comprehensive strategy,

Also believing that effectiveness in combating drug abuse is enhanced by cooperation and the combined efforts of all sectors of society, including those of voluntary and non-governmental organizations,

1. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to develop a draft declaration on the guiding principles of demand reduction in consultation with Member States, with due regard to the linkages between demand and supply reduction activities;

2. Also requests the Executive Director, to further develop such a draft declaration and, if necessary, to convene a working group with expertise in demand reduction to assist him in this task, using voluntary resources made available by Member States expressly for that purpose;

128/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

129/ General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex.

3. *Further requests* the Executive Director to report to the Commission at its fortieth session on the progress made in developing the draft declaration, and to submit a timetable leading to its adoption.

45th plenary meeting
23 July 1996

1996/19. *Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs*

The Economic and Social Council

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/8 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987, 1988/10 of 25 May 1988, 1989/15 of 22 May 1989, 1990/31 of 24 May 1990, 1991/43 of 21 June 1991, 1992/30 of 30 July 1992, 1993/37 of 27 July 1993, 1994/5 of 20 July 1994 and 1995/19 of 24 July 1995,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity with the traditional supplier countries in drug-abuse control in general and in the universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 130/ in particular,

Having considered the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995*, 131/ in which it is stated that in 1994 global consumption of opiates exceeded the production of opiate raw materials, and that in 1995 increased licit production in the two traditional producing countries, India and Turkey, maintained, together with the other producing countries, the balance between supply and demand,

Noting the importance of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

1. *Urges* all Governments to continue contributing to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific needs, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, in so far as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production and manufacture for export;

2. *Urges* Governments of all producing countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and to take effective measures to prevent illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels;

130/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.1.

131/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

3. *Urges* consumer countries to assess and communicate to the International Narcotics Control Board their real needs for opiates to ensure easy supply;

4. *Commends* the Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to the actual licit needs and to avoid any proliferation of production;

(b) In convening meetings during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to enable the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials to discuss maintaining a balance between licit demand for and supply of opiates;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

45th plenary meeting
23 July 1996

1996/20. *Strengthening of the role of the International Narcotics Control Board and development of a unified information system for the collection and analysis of data concerning the nature, patterns and trends of the global problem of drug abuse*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, 47/99 of 16 December 1992, 48/12 of 28 October 1993 and 50/148 of 21 December 1995, Economic and Social Council resolutions 1991/48 of 21 June 1991 and 1994/3 of 20 July 1994 and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 7 (XXXVII) of 20 April 1994 132/ on the role of the International Narcotics Control Board and 12 (XXXVIII) of 23 March 1995 on scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, 133/

Reaffirming the global nature of the problem of drug abuse and the principles of shared responsibility and solidarity, accepted by the international community, that have characterized the action taken by the United Nations to deal with that problem,

Reaffirming also the principles of sovereignty, equality of States, non-intervention in internal affairs and territorial integrity as the basis for individual and collective action to deal with drug abuse,

Taking into account that in order to achieve the objectives of the international drug control treaties there must be effective international

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132/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 10* (E/1994/30 and Add.1), chap. XI.

133/ Ibid., *1995, Supplement No. 9* and corrigendum (E/1995/29 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

cooperation between countries in combating the illicit consumption, production, traffic and distribution, and in controlling the licit manufacture and marketing, of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, as well as in preventing their diversion,

Concerned about the increasing magnitude and extent of the drug problem worldwide and the fact that the international community needs a comprehensive, dynamic and continuously updated statistical system which would enable it to monitor global illicit demand, supply, traffic and distribution of drugs, whether of plant origin or synthetic, and the diversion of chemical substances that are frequently used in the illicit manufacture of such drugs, as well as the trends in, and evolution of, the situation, and which would assist the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in their periodic analysis of the problem and in preparing recommendations,

Considering that, in the context of the globalization of the drug problem and the principle of shared responsibility, the International Narcotics Control Board is the competent independent international authority, as specified in the international drug control treaties, for the evaluation, in an objective and balanced manner, of the efforts of States to facilitate the consolidation of a worldwide policy on drug control and the development of effective international cooperation,

Acknowledging the fundamental role of the Board as the control organ, recognized as such by the international community, for restricting the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to medical and scientific needs, and also for preventing the illicit cultivation, production, manufacture, traffic and use of such substances, in accordance with the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 134/ the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, 135/ the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 136/ and other relevant instruments,

Highlighting the work done by the Board to achieve the objectives set out in the international drug control treaties, by indicating the gaps and deficiencies in the control system and recommending solutions to improve control, nationally and internationally, including the strengthening of international cooperation,

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134/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

135/ Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

136/ *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

Noting the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995* 137/ and *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988*, 138/

1. *Encourages* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to ensure the more effective implementation of the international drug control treaties, and in so doing, to evaluate the global drug problem and to cooperate with Governments in an ongoing dialogue;

2. *Invites* the Board, when monitoring the implementation of the international drug control conventions, also to take into account the related elements of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 139/ on 23 February 1990;

3. *Requests* States that have not already done so to accede to the international drug control treaties, and to adopt the necessary measures to ensure their implementation and the strengthening of international cooperation;

4. *Encourages* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to support the Board in its efforts to hold periodic consultations with Governments, and to provide the Board with information on progress achieved and deficiencies noted in programmes to reduce the illicit demand for and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as in control measures governing their transit, in order to focus efforts and promote the development of a more effective global drug-control strategy;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fortieth session on current efforts to collect and analyse information on the nature and patterns of, and trends in the illicit consumption, cultivation, manufacture, traffic and distribution of drugs, whether of natural origin or synthetic, to improve the formulation of prevention and control policies, both nationally and internationally, in those fields, to enhance public awareness of the international drug control situation, and to ensure that the activities of the Programme are based on comprehensive and relevant information and knowledge, with a view to unifying and simplifying the collection system for use by the Governments and the Programme, including the Board;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director, when presenting the report referred to in paragraph 5 above, to take into account the experience gained by other information networks and the knowledge developed in this field by other international agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director, in consultation with the Board, to present the information needs of the Programme, including the Board, to the Commission at its fortieth session;

137/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.1.

138/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.4.

139/ See General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex.

8. *Encourages* the Board to intensify its programme of country missions, the objective of which is to monitor the implementation of the international drug control conventions, with the agreement of Governments, in order to gain a more comprehensive and direct awareness of the drug-control policies and programmes being carried out in the countries concerned, as well as to improve consultation with the national drug control authorities;

9. *Requests* the General Assembly to allocate sufficient resources, within the regular budget, to enable the Board to carry out the functions assigned to it, in accordance with the international drug control conventions;

10. *Requests* the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to take note of the present resolution when considering programme 17 (International drug control) of the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001.

45th plenary meeting
23 July 1996

1996/29. *Action to strengthen international cooperation to control precursors and their substitutes used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, and to prevent their diversion*

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned about the economic and social consequences of the rapid and widespread increase in illicit manufacturing, trafficking and use of amphetamine-type stimulants throughout the world,

Concerned about the continued availability of chemicals listed in tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 136/ to drug traffickers for use in the illicit clandestine production of controlled substances,

Alarmed that in some cases traffickers have swiftly and successfully sought non-scheduled substitute chemicals for those scheduled chemicals that have become more scarce as a result of international control,

Concerned that clandestine laboratory operators are seeking international sources for substances listed in table I of the 1988 Convention, which are often contained in tablets and capsules, thus undermining the effectiveness of international controls of those products and thwarting the goals of article 12 of the Convention and of the international community,

Dismayed that despite concerted international control efforts, listed chemicals continue to be accessible to traffickers through the activities of producers of illicit drugs or unscrupulous brokers and intermediaries, who facilitate trade but are not themselves end users,

Aware that many Governments lack adequate resources to enable them to conduct the in-depth investigations that may be needed to determine the legitimate need for an intended export or import of a listed chemical, *Aware* of the progress in control of chemical shipments resulting from cooperation between competent national authorities in a number of countries, and with the assistance of the International Narcotics Control Board,

Recognizing the need for the international community to strengthen countermeasures against the illicit manufacturing, trafficking and use of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors,

Noting with appreciation the results of the expert forum on amphetamine-type stimulants held at Vienna from 12 to 16 February 1996,

Recognizing the important role of the Board in monitoring and facilitating implementation of the measures to strengthen international cooperation to prevent diversion of substances listed in table I of the 1988 Convention and used in the illicit manufacture of stimulants and other psychotropic substances, as detailed in its resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995,

Noting also with appreciation the publications entitled *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995* *137*/ and *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988*, *138*/

Recalling its resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995,

Realizing that it may not be practical to schedule all chemicals and substances used to produce illicit drugs,

I

SPECIAL SURVEILLANCE OF SCHEDULED AND NON-SCHEDULED SUBSTANCES

1. *Calls upon* all States parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 to enact any legislation necessary to provide their competent authorities with the legal basis fully to implement the chemical controls required or recommended by the Convention and all related resolutions;

2. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, drawing upon the expertise of competent national authorities as needed, to establish a limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances for which substantial information exists of their use in illicit drug trafficking, in order to allow, according to the nature and trade patterns of each product, for appropriate measures to prevent use by traffickers of those substances;

3. *Urges* all States parties to the 1988 Convention to establish arrangements, whether voluntary, administrative or legislative, whereby their domestic exporters, importers and distributors of the chemicals and substances included in the special surveillance list will report suspicious orders or thefts of such chemicals and cooperate with national enforcement and control authorities with regard to those chemicals and substances;

4. *Urges* States parties to the 1988 Convention, subject to their legal provisions, to take civil, criminal or administrative action, as appropriate, against suppliers of scheduled substances or, where possible, substances included in the special surveillance list for failure to cooperate with the authorities with regard to those substances;

5. *Strongly urges* States that export scheduled chemicals not to permit exports of such chemicals listed in tables I and II of the 1988 Convention in sensitive cases which may be identified by the Board, or to brokers or intermediaries who facilitate trade, but are not themselves end-users, unless prior identification of any genuine consignee and such inquiries as may be appropriate are also made;

6. *Further urges* States, in accordance with their legal provisions, not to permit the importation of chemicals listed in tables I and II of the 1988 Convention where a risk of diversion exists, until evidence establishes the legitimacy of the importer and the purpose of the chemical import;

7. *Urges* States, except in cases where a known risk of diversion exists, and prior to permitting the importation of chemicals listed in tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, to require, in accordance with their legal provisions, evidence of legitimacy of importers and domestic distributors of those chemicals which are intended for subsequent sale or delivery to bulk domestic distributors;

8. *Urges* Governments to consider ways of reinforcing international cooperation, including, where appropriate, bilateral and multilateral arrangements or agreements against the diversion of scheduled substances and their substitutes;

9. *Invites* Governments that have not yet done so to designate, as a matter of priority, authorities competent for the control of scheduled substances, to inform the Secretary-General that they have taken such action and to enhance the establishment of bilateral relations between importing, exporting and transit countries.

II

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

1. *Urges* Governments to implement specific actions to control scheduled chemicals as requested in its resolution 1995/20;

2. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to collect and compile data that would establish a pattern of trade in chemicals listed in tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, including any significant volume of transactions, to draw the attention of the competent authorities of countries concerned to any irregularities that the Board, in its judgement, may identify, and to invite those authorities to provide the Board with any additional information, as necessary, and to take appropriate action, especially preventive action; such action by Governments, both importing and exporting, ought to include:

(a) Consulting with and providing relevant data to the Board in conformity with legal requirements of confidentiality and data protection, where concern exists that an export or transshipment of such chemicals or substances may be diverted into the illicit traffic;

(b) Verification by the importing country of the legitimacy of transactions on the basis of pre-export notifications of such substances to be sent by the exporting countries as provided for in article 12 of the 1988 Convention;

(c) Not permitting the export of substances listed in tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and, where possible, substances included in the special surveillance list, to areas of special risk where it is known that they are commonly used to produce illicit drugs, until information is available to establish the legitimate purpose of the chemicals or substances to be imported;

3. Requests that, pursuant to the initiatives taken by the Board in accordance with paragraph 2 above, the Governments of exporting and importing countries and territories verify the legitimacy of the individual transactions concerned and prevent the release of such shipments until the competent authority of the importing country or territory has, in compliance with the time constraints of the exporting country, indicated that it has no objection to the transaction in question;

4. Recommends that, wherever possible, Governments should obtain early notification from operators of all proposed transactions of substances listed in table I of the 1988 Convention in order to check their legitimacy, and inform other countries and territories accordingly, in compliance with the provisions of that Convention;

5. Requests all Governments of countries and territories to alert other Governments, as appropriate, through the Board, as soon as diversion attempts are identified, and to cooperate in controlled deliveries, if necessary, in order to prevent traffickers from turning to other countries or regions to obtain the precursors they require;

6. Urges Governments with free ports and free trade zones to closely monitor, in particular, the movement of amphetamine-type stimulants and scheduled substances under the 1988 Convention through such trading centres, pursuant to the Convention, and to provide for a mechanism to seize consignments when adequate grounds for suspicion have been established;

7. Requests Governments with free ports and free trade zones to provide information as requested by the Board in order to strengthen measures to monitor the movement of the amphetamine-type stimulants and scheduled substances under the 1988 Convention in those ports and zones;

8. Encourages Governments of countries and territories to examine the scope of their current controls over domestic distribution in order to prevent internal diversion of scheduled substances under the 1988 Convention, which could be subsequently smuggled to neighbouring countries where illicit manufacture of drugs takes place;

9. Invites Governments to consider monitoring the intermediaries and brokers who facilitate trade but are not themselves end-users by appropriate measures, such as applying the current control procedures and resorting to the sanctions applicable to other operators that handle or use controlled substances;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, in accordance with the mandate established in Council resolution 1995/20, a second expert meeting of drug-control authorities and policy-making representatives of interested Governments in order to propose comprehensive countermeasures against illicit manufacturing, trafficking and use of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and in consultation with the Board, to seek the views of interested Governments on the nature and content of the comprehensive countermeasures prior to the second expert meeting;

12. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to examine the proposed comprehensive countermeasures at its fortieth session, on the basis of the results of the second expert meeting;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to propose to the General Assembly, in order to implement the present resolution, any modification in the programme of work of the Secretariat that may be necessary for the allocation of adequate resources to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, having in mind the recommendations of the Chemical Action Task Force established by the heads of State or Government of the seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities to consult in writing with the parties concerned:

(a) To examine to what extent those recommendations have been implemented;

(b) To suggest further measures to prevent diversions to the illicit manufacture of stimulants;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a summary of the replies received and to submit a report, if possible, to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fortieth session;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

48th plenary meeting
24 July 1996

1996/30. *Measures to combat diversion of psychotropic substances and to establish effective control over operations carried out by intermediaries in international trade of psychotropic substances*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the need to give full effect to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 134/ in order to effectively combat diversion and abuse of psychotropic substances, *Noting* that difficulties encountered by certain countries in introducing control measures provided for in the 1971 Convention have been central to the problem of diversion of psychotropic substances involving intermediaries,

Recalling its resolutions 1991/44 of 21 June 1991 and 1993/38 of 27 July 1993 on measures to enhance controls of international trade in psychotropic substances,

Noting that intermediaries have been involved in major cases of diversion and attempted diversion of psychotropic substances,

Noting that the situation is further exacerbated by the fact that some countries complying with the requirements of the 1971 Convention and of its resolutions are allowing the export of psychotropic substances to countries in which effective import or export controls have not yet been implemented,

Recalling that in its resolution 1993/38 on measures to prevent substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention from being diverted from international trade into illicit channels, it invited Governments, *inter alia*, to exercise continuing vigilance to ensure that operations of brokers and transit operators are not used for the diversion of psychotropic substances into illicit channels,

Noting with satisfaction the relevant activities carried out jointly by the International Narcotics Control Board and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe and, in particular, the conclusions and recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board/Pompidou Group Expert Consultation on Control of Brokers and Transit Operators Handling Psychotropic Substances and Precursors, held at Vienna from 3 to 5 May 1995, as well as those of their Conference on Control of International Trade in Psychotropic Substances in Europe, held at Strasbourg from 18 to 20 October 1995,

Recognizing the increasingly important role of the Board in facilitating the detection and interdiction of the suspected diversion of psychotropic substances,

1. *Invites* Governments that have not already done so to establish, as a matter of priority, competent authorities for the control of psychotropic substances, and to notify the Secretary-General of the identity of those authorities, including details of addresses;

2. *Invites* Governments to take appropriate measures, with the assistance of the International Narcotics Control Board, to prevent shipments of psychotropic substances in excess of the annual domestic requirements for licit purposes to countries which have not yet implemented effective controls over international trade in those substances;

3. *Requests* the Board to establish assessments of annual licit domestic requirements of psychotropic substances for countries that have not yet submitted such assessments;

4. *Invites* Governments of exporting countries to exercise the utmost vigilance over import orders for psychotropic substances received from countries considered to have deficient control regimes, particularly in order to prevent uncontrolled re-exports, and to ensure that exports to free ports and free trade zones are avoided if controls over re-exports have not been established;

5. *Calls upon* all Governments which do not yet control international trade in all psychotropic substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 by using the system of import and export authorizations urgently to consider the establishment of such a system;

6. *Also calls upon* all Governments for which it is not immediately feasible to control the export of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention by means of the system of export authorizations to make use of other mechanisms, such as the system of pre-export declarations;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments to consider the establishment of control measures for intermediaries, including registration on licensing and record-keeping requirements, as well as the enactment of regulatory and criminal sanctions for intermediaries facilitating diversions;

8. *Requests* the Board to study, in consultation with Governments, the feasibility of formulating specific guidelines for use by Governments on the control of intermediaries involved in international trade of psychotropic substances, on the basis of the conclusions and recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board/Pompidou Group Expert Consultation on Control of Brokers and Transit Operators Handling Psychotropic Substances and Precursors;

9. *Invites* Governments of exporting countries, in seeking to verify the legitimacy of suspicious export transactions, to establish or reinforce bilateral contacts with Governments of importing countries and, if necessary, to request the assistance of the Board;

10. *Invites* all Governments and relevant international bodies to ensure the rapid flow of communications, including the use of electronic means of data exchange;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to propose to the General Assembly, in order to implement the present resolution, any modification in the programme of work of the Secretariat that may be necessary for the allocation of adequate resources to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

48th plenary meeting
24 July 1996

Decisions

1996/246. *Provisional agenda and documentation for the fortieth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs*

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fortieth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTIETH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Annotated provisional agenda

3. General debate.

   Documentation

   Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

4. International Narcotics Control Board.

   Documentation

   Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996

   Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

5. Illicit demand for drugs.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse

6. Illicit drug traffic and supply, including reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking

7. Measures taken by Governments to implement the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session

8. Implementation of resolutions of the General Assembly on international drug control.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

9. Abuse of and illicit trafficking in stimulants.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

10. Effects on individuals, society and international drug control of the prescription of narcotic drugs to drug addicts.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

11. Administrative and budgetary matters.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

12. Provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Commission and future work.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

13. Other matters.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fortieth session.

1996/247. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the summary of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995. [140]

1996/248. Membership of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the relevant part of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-ninth session, decided to approve the application for membership in the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

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[140] E/1996/38.

1996/249. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-ninth session. 141/

1996/250. Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 23 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control. 142/

PROCEEDINGS

Special session of the General Assembly devoted to the combat against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities

103. At the 45th meeting, on 23 July, the Council considered draft resolution I, entitled "Special session of the General Assembly devoted to the combat against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities", recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1996/27, chap. I, sect. A). It heard the following statement by the representative of the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts:

> "Should the Economic and Social Council adopt draft resolution I as recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, there would be no programme budget implications for the biennium 1996-1997. The programme budget implications entailed by the convening of a special session of the General Assembly in 1998 would be dealt with in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 once the General Assembly takes a decision at its fifty-first session to convene in a special session in 1998."

104. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 1996/17 (para. 102 above).

105. After the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Argentina, Colombia and the Philippines and the observers for Mexico and Cuba.

141/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 7 (E/1996/27).

142/ A/51/129-E/1996/53.

Action to strengthen international cooperation to control precursors and their substitutes used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, and to prevent their diversion

106. At the 45th meeting, on 23 July, the representative of the United States of America made a statement regarding draft resolution III, entitled "Action to strengthen international cooperation to control precursors and their substitutes used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, and to prevent their diversion" recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1996/27, chap. I, sect. A).

107. At the 48th meeting, on 24 July, the attention of the Council was drawn to annex III of the report, which contained a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Council.

108. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The representative of the United Nations Office at Vienna responded to points raised.

109. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 1996/29 (para. 102 above).

110. Before the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

Measures to combat diversion of psychotropic substances and to establish effective control over operations carried out by intermediaries in international trade of psychotropic substances

111. At the 45th meeting, on 23 July, the representative of the United States of America made a statement regarding draft resolution IV, entitled "Measures to combat diversion of psychotropic substances and to establish effective control over operations carried out by intermediaries in international trade of psychotropic substances", recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1996/27, chap. I, sect. A).

112. At the 48th meeting, on 24 July, the attention of the Council was drawn to annex III of the report, which contained a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Council.

113. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 1996/30 (para. 102 above).

114. Before the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Costa Rica and the United States of America.

Strengthening of the role of the International Narcotics Control Board and development of a unified information system for the collection and analysis of data concerning the nature, patterns and trends of the global problem of drug abuse

115. At the 45th meeting, on 23 July, the Council adopted draft resolution VI, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the International Narcotics Control Board

and development of a unified information system for the collection and analysis of data concerning the nature, patterns and trends of the global problem of drug abuse", recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1996/27, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 1996/20 (para. 102 above).

116. After the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of Colombia made a statement.

9. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

INTRODUCTION

117. At its substantive session (agenda item 5 (i)), the Council considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/1996/52 and Corr.1) at its 41st and 42nd meetings, on 19 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.41 and 42).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

118. Under agenda item 5 (i), the Council adopted one decision.

Decision

1996/238. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 19 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.[143]

B. Economic and environmental questions

INTRODUCTION

119. At its substantive session, the Council considered economic and environmental questions (agenda item 6) at its 30th to 34th, 36th to 39th, 45th, 50th and 52nd meetings, on 11, 12, 15 to 18, 23, 25 and 26 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.30-34, 36-39, 45, 50 and 52). The Council had before it the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its thirtieth session (E/1996/76).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

120. Under agenda item 6, the Council adopted one decision.

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[143] E/1996/52 and Corr.1.

Decision

1996/229. Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its thirtieth session

At its 31st plenary meeting, on 11 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on the thirtieth session. [144]

1. Sustainable development

INTRODUCTION

121. The Council considered the question of sustainable development (agenda item 6 (a)) at its 30th to 32nd and 52nd meetings, on 11, 12 and 26 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.30-32 and 52). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 21 July 1995 from the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (E/1996/15);

(b) Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its fourth session (E/1996/28);

(c) Letter dated 29 April 1996 from the Director-General of the International Air Transport Association addressed to the Secretary-General (E/1996/63);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an extract from the report of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods on its eighteenth session (E/1996/66);

(e) Letter dated 26 June 1996 from the Secretary-General of the International Civil Aviation Organization addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (E/1996/84);

(f) Statement submitted by the Hazardous Materials Advisory Council, a non-governmental organization in consultative status (Roster) with the Economic and Social Council (E/1996/NGO/1);

(g) Statement submitted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category I (E/1996/NGO/2).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

122. Under agenda item 6 (a), the Council adopted one resolution and four decisions.

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[144] E/1996/76.

Resolution

1996/1. Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant provisions of Agenda 21, [145] in particular chapters 17, 33, 34, 38 and other related chapters, and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, [146]

Recalling also its resolution 50/110 of 20 December 1995 on the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in which it endorsed, inter alia, Governing Council decision 18/31 on the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities,

Noting the successful conclusion of the Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt a Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, which was held in Washington, D.C., from 23 October to 3 November 1995,

Having considered the Washington Declaration on Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities [147] and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, [148] as well as the proposal of the United Nations Environment Programme on institutional arrangements and implementation of the Global Programme of Action and relevant recommendations of the Commission on Sustainable Development,

1. .Endorses the Washington Declaration on Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities;

2. Stresses the need for States to take the necessary measures for the implementation of the Global Programme of Action at the national and, as appropriate, the regional and international levels;

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[145] Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[146] Ibid., annex I.

[147] A/51/116, annex I, appendix II.

[148] Ibid., annex II.

3. Also stresses the need for States to take action for the formal endorsement by each competent international organization of those parts of the Global Programme of Action that are relevant to their mandates and to accord appropriate priority to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action in the work programme of each organization;

4. Further stresses the need for States to take such action at the next meetings of the governing bodies of the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and in the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the relevant bodies of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, as well as in other competent international and regional organizations within and outside the United Nations system;

5. Further stresses the need for international cooperation, as outlined in sections IV.A and B of the Global Programme of Action, in capacity-building, technology transfer and cooperation, and the mobilization of financial resources, including support, in particular for developing countries, especially the least developed countries, countries with economies in transition and small island developing States, and to this end calls upon bilateral donors and international, regional and subregional financial institutions and mechanisms, including the Global Environment Facility, and other competent development and financial institutions to:

(a) Ensure that their programmes give appropriate priority for country-driven projects aimed at the implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

(b) Assist with capacity-building in the preparation and implementation of national programmes and in identifying ways and means of funding them;

(c) Improve their coordination so as to enhance the delivery of financial and other support;

6. Invites non-governmental organizations and major groups to initiate and strengthen their actions to facilitate and support the effective implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

7. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to prepare, for the consideration of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session, specific proposals on:

(a) The role of the United Nations Environment Programme in the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, including the relevant role of its Regional Seas Programme and Freshwater Unit;

(b) Arrangements for secretariat support to the Global Programme of Action;

(c) Modalities for periodic intergovernmental review of progress in implementing the Global Programme of Action;

8. Calls upon the United Nations Environment Programme, within its available resources, and with the aid of voluntary contributions from States for this purpose, to take expeditious action to provide for the establishment and implementation of the clearing-house mechanism referred to in the Global Programme of Action, and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to prepare and submit to the Governing Council at its nineteenth session specific proposals on, *inter alia*:

(a) The establishment of an inter-organizational group to develop the basic design and structure of the clearing-house data directory and its linkages to information delivery mechanisms;

(b) The means of linking the inter-organizational group to ongoing work within the United Nations system on the identification of and access to relevant databases and the comparability of data;

(c) The outline of a pilot project on the development of the clearing-house's source category component on sewage, to be implemented in partnership with the World Health Organization;

9. Calls upon States, in relation to the clearing-house mechanism, to take action in the governing bodies of relevant intergovernmental organizations and programmes so as to ensure that these organizations and programmes take the lead in coordinating the development of the clearing-house mechanism with respect to the following source categories, which are listed in conjunction with the relevant organization(s) and/or programme(s) but not in order of priority:

(a) Sewage - The World Health Organization;

(b) Persistent organic pollutants - the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, the International Programme on Chemical Safety and the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety;

(c) Heavy metals - the United Nations Environment Programme in cooperation with the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals;

(d) Radioactive substances - the International Atomic Energy Agency;

(e) Nutrients and sediment mobilization - the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(f) Oils (hydrocarbons) and litter - the International Maritime Organization;

(g) Physical alterations, including habitat modification and destruction of areas of concern - the United Nations Environment Programme;

10. Decides to determine, at its special session to be held in June 1997 in accordance with its resolution 50/113 of 20 December 1995, specific arrangements for integrating the outcomes of periodic intergovernmental reviews, as envisaged in paragraph 7 (c) above, in the future work of the Commission on Sustainable Development related to the monitoring of the implementation of and follow-up to Agenda 21, in particular chapter 17.

31st plenary meeting
11 July 1996

Decisions

1996/230. Matters relating to the third and fourth sessions of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests

At its 31st plenary meeting, on 11 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council approved:

(a) The request of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests to hold its third session at Geneva from 9 to 20 September 1996 and its fourth session in New York for a period of two weeks in 1997;

(b) The request of the Panel for provision to be made so that the two sessional working groups it intended to establish during its third and fourth sessions, as originally envisaged at its first session, could meet simultaneously.

1996/231. Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its fourth session and provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Commission

At its 31st plenary meeting, on 11 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its fourth session 149/ and approved the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests.
4. Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21.
5. Other matters.
6. Provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifth session.

149/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 8 (E/1996/28).

1996/301. Periodicity of amendments to the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 26 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General, 150/ indicating that the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods would examine, at its forthcoming session, the question of the periodicity of amendments to the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, invited the Committee to take fully into account the views expressed by delegations during the substantive session of 1996 of the Council, and invited Member States that had not yet done so to submit to the Committee their views on the matter.

1996/302. Non-governmental organizations on the Roster for the purposes of the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 26 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Confirmed that the non-governmental organizations referred to in its decision 1993/220 were on the Roster for the purposes of the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(b) Decided that those non-governmental organizations referred to in paragraph (a) above that wished to expand their participation in other fields of the Council should so inform the Council's Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations which would take appropriate action as expeditiously as possible;

(c) Also decided to place this item in the agenda of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for the second part of its 1996 session;

(d) Requested the Secretary-General to inform the above-mentioned non-governmental organizations of the present decision.

PROCEEDINGS

Periodicity of amendments to the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

123. At the 52nd meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), orally proposed a draft decision entitled "Periodicity of amendments to the recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods". The draft decision was subsequently circulated in document E/1996/L.52.

124. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 1996/301 (para. 122 above).

125. Before the draft decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of France and Guyana.

150/ E/1996/66.

Non-governmental organizations on the Roster for the purposes of the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development

126. At the 52nd meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), read out an oral draft decision (E/1996/L.49) entitled "Non-governmental organizations on the Roster for the purposes of the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development", submitted by him on the basis of informal consultations.

127. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (see Council decision 1996/302 (para. 122 above). Before the draft decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Costa Rica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) and Chile.

128. After the draft decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba and the Syrian Arab Republic.

2. Trade and development

129. The Council considered the question of trade and development (agenda item 6 (b)) at its 33rd meeting, on 12 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/1996/SR.33).

130. No action was taken by the Council under agenda item 6 (b).

3. Food and agricultural development

INTRODUCTION

131. The Council considered the question of food and agricultural development (agenda item 6 (c)) at its 33rd meeting, on 12 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/1996/SR.33). The Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the review and analysis of agrarian reform and rural development prepared by the secretariat of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in collaboration with other concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations system (E/1996/70).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

132. Under agenda item 6 (c), the Council adopted one decision.

Decision

1996/232. Review and analysis of agrarian reform and rural development

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 12 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on review and analysis of agrarian reform and rural development prepared by the

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in collaboration with other concerned bodies and organizations of the United Nations system. 151/

4. Natural resources

INTRODUCTION

133. The Council considered the question of natural resources (agenda item 6 (d)) at its 30th to 32nd and 50th meetings, on 11, 12 and 25 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.30-32 and 50). The Council had before it the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its third session (E/1996/31). 152/

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

134. Under agenda item 6 (d), the Council adopted two resolutions and two decisions.

Resolutions

1996/49. Integration of key minerals issues into the implementation of Agenda 21

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that Agenda 21 153/ called for, inter alia, the identification of balanced patterns of consumption worldwide that the Earth could support in the long term,

Recalling also that, in Agenda 21 and the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, 154/ it is stated that the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of consumption and production, particularly in industrialized countries, which is a matter of grave concern, aggravating poverty and imbalances,

Noting that the policy implications of trends and projections in consumption and production patterns were evaluated in a report of the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its fourth

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151/ E/1996/70.

152/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 11 (E/1996/31).

153/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

154/ Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

session in 1996, 155/ and that the Commission endorsed the eco-efficiency approach and stressed the need for an appropriate balance between supply-side and demand-side approaches,

Noting also that in its inter-sessional strategy paper entitled "Towards the sustainable supply of minerals in the context of Agenda 21", 156/ the Committee on Natural Resources analysed the implications of those policy approaches for the minerals sector in terms of the capacity of the environment to absorb the physical and chemical impacts of minerals resource use, the sustainability of the supply of essentially non-renewable mineral resources, and the possibilities for modifying production and consumption patterns throughout the mineral cycle by introducing greater efficiency of minerals use, new technologies, recycling and substitution,

Recalling that those minerals issues impinge heavily on developing countries and economies in transition that seek to capture greater benefits from mineral development, and consequently recalling also the need to avoid undesirable impacts on those economies,

1. Brings to the attention of the Commission on Sustainable Development, the relevant United Nations bodies and the regional commissions the inter-sessional strategy paper of the Committee on Natural Resources entitled "Towards the sustainable supply of minerals in the context of Agenda 21";

2. Takes note, in principle, of the recommendations for concrete action contained in relevant resolutions of the Committee on Natural Resources, and recommends consideration of the means of their implementation, within existing resources, through the relevant priority programmes and by maximizing the opportunities for collaboration among interested parties.

50th plenary meeting
25 July 1996

1996/50. Integrated water resources development and management

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/158 of 19 December 1977, in which the Assembly approved the Mar del Plata Action Plan, 157/

Recalling also the recommendations related to water resources contained in Agenda 21, 158/ which was adopted by the United Nations Conference on

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155/ E/CN.17/1996/5 and Add.1.

156/ E/C.7/1996/11.

157/ Report of the United Nations Water Conference, Mar del Plata, 14-25 March 1977 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.II.A.12), chap. I.

158/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

Environment and Development, and the decisions concerning water resources taken by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its second session, in 1994,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 50/126 of 20 December 1995 concerning water supply and sanitation,

Bearing in mind the outcome of the Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt a Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, which was held in Washington, D.C., from 23 October to 3 November 1995,

1. Notes the work being undertaken on the comprehensive assessment of the freshwater resources of the world;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the inter-sessional strategy paper of the Committee on Natural Resources entitled "Averting the multi-cause water crises ahead: key coping strategies", 159/ which contains an analysis of pressing issues with worldwide implications in the field of water resources;

3. Reaffirms the concept of water as a scarce and vulnerable resource needed for the integrated development and management of land and water resources in the framework of the national planning process, including its linkages to economic and social objectives, land and ocean resources;

4. Recommends that Governments consider adopting measures designed to improve the efficient use of water resources in the context of sustainable production and consumption patterns and the growing importance of world trade;

5. Also recommends that Governments take urgent action, as appropriate, according to their national policies and priorities, on the formulation and implementation of policies for the management of water resources in large cities and towns; the water resources requirements for food production relative to other needs; accelerating significantly the rate of progress in the provision of water supply and sanitation, particularly for the urban and rural poor; the control of pollution from land-based sources, sewage and effluents; and the protection of groundwater from overutilization and pollution;

6. Further recommends that Governments, in accordance with their national policies and priorities and with the aid of the international community, take appropriate measures for enhancing national and regional self-sufficiency and capacities for, inter alia, the operation, maintenance and financing of water resources projects, and take measures to enhance their institutional, legal and technical capabilities in the area of water resources, including the strengthening and, where necessary, the establishment of regional organizations;

7. Further recommends that Governments consider, with the support of the organizations of the United Nations system, other multilateral and bilateral organizations, and non-governmental organizations, the possibility of establishing pilot projects on water resources development and management, inter alia, on river basins and in areas that are deemed to be suffering from serious water-related stresses with a view to developing and implementing policies designed to avert water crises;

159/ E/C.7/1996/6 and Corr.1.

8. Urges the organizations of the United Nations system, international financing organizations, other multilateral and bilateral organizations, and non-governmental organizations and the international community at large to give priority attention, as appropriate, to providing Governments with technical and financial support in their efforts to deal with such problems;

9. Invites the organizations of the United Nations system to consider the findings and recommendations contained in the Committee on Natural Resources strategy paper mentioned in paragraph 2 above, in particular with regard to the ongoing preparation of a comprehensive assessment of the freshwater resources of the world, and invites them to give wide dissemination to that paper.

50th plenary meeting
25 July 1996

Decisions

1996/306. Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fourth session of the Committee

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 25 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its third session; 160/

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fourth session of the Committee set out below, subject to any changes that might be requested, taking into account the review of the role and working methods of the Committee and its relationship with other bodies in the context of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/227.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Activities of the United Nations system in the field of water and mineral resources, and inter-agency coordination.

Documentation

Separate reports of the Secretary-General on water and mineral resources, respectively, focusing on progress made towards achieving sustainable development, describing the coordination and integration

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160/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 11 (E/1996/31).

of activities of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and the success of the programmes in meeting the goals set

4. Review of actions implemented by Governments following the consideration by the General Assembly of the comprehensive global water assessment.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the comprehensive assessment of the freshwater resources of the world

5. Issues related to assessment and management of land and water resources on an integrated basis.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on issues related to the spatial planning of land (including minerals) and water resources

6. Environmental protection and restoration issues arising from mineral industry activities.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the development and application of state-of-the-art technologies for the utilization/reprocessing of mineral industry wastes with the aim of reducing the ecological burden on the environment

7. Issues related to the social and economic impacts of the mining sector, especially in developing countries and economies in transition.

Documentation

Discussion paper of the Secretary-General, prepared with the assistance of members of the Committee, on the basic problem of improving the capacity of developing countries and economies in transition to capture the maximum economic and social benefits of their potential for mineral production

8. Authoritative technological assessment of progress towards the sustainable extraction and utilization of minerals.

Documentation

Oral report by the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on their consultations together and with appropriate governmental and non-governmental organizations with a view to forging a partnership to fulfil the proposed technological functions in a comprehensive and authoritative way

9. Global land monitoring programme.

Documentation

Oral report by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme on their consultations, in the light of the inter-sessional strategy paper of the Committee on Natural Resources entitled "Towards the sustainable supply of minerals in the context of Agenda 21", 160/ the existing blueprint and experience with the Global Water Quality Monitoring Programme of the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS/WATER), with a view to formulating a plan for cooperation with national agencies in order to develop such a database

10. Global knowledge base on mineral resource potential.

Documentation

Oral report on the results of the consultations between the United Nations Secretariat, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the regional commissions and the international mining industry on their consideration of the detailed requirements of a global knowledge base on mineral resource potential, in the light of the inter-sessional strategy paper of the Committee on Natural Resources entitled "Towards the sustainable supply of minerals in the context of Agenda 21", 161/ and ways in which such a knowledge base might be achieved, including initiation through a regional pilot project

11. Provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Committee.

12. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its fourth session.

1996/307. Duration of future sessions of the Committee on Natural Resources

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 25 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Committee on Natural Resources, decided that the duration of future sessions of the Committee should be eight working days, beginning at its fourth session, in 1998, subject to any changes that might be required, taking into account the review of the role and working methods of the Committee and its relationship with other bodies in the context of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/227.

PROCEEDINGS

Integrated water resources development and management

135. At the 50th meeting, on 25 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), introduced a draft resolution (E/1995/L.29) entitled "Integrated water resources development and management", submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution II, recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources (E/1996/31, chap. I, sect. A).

161/ E/C.7/1996/11.

136. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 1996/50 (para. 134 above).

137. Before the draft resolution was adopted, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

Integration of key minerals issues into the implementation of Agenda 21

138. At the 50th meeting, on 25 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), introduced a draft resolution (E/1995/L.32) entitled "Integration of key minerals issues into the implementation of Agenda 21", submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution I, recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources (E/1996/31, chap. I, sect. A).

139. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 1996/49 (para. 134 above). Before the draft resolution was adopted, a statement was made by the representative of Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union).

Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fourth session of the Committee

140. At the 50th meeting, on 25 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), informed the Council of the result of informal consultations held on draft decision I, entitled "Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fourth session of the Committee", recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources (E/1996/31, chap. I, sect. B), and orally revised the text.

141. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision, as orally revised. See Council decision 1996/306 (para. 134 above).

Duration of future sessions of the Committee on Natural Resources

142. At the 50th meeting, on 25 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), informed the Council of the result of informal consultations held on draft decision II, entitled "Duration of future sessions of the Committee on Natural Resources", recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources (E/1996/31, chap. I, sect. B), and orally revised the text.

143. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision, as orally revised. See Council decision 1996/307 (para. 134 above).

144. Before the draft decision was adopted, a statement was made by the representative of Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union).

5. Energy

INTRODUCTION

145. The Council considered the question of energy (agenda item 6 (e)) at its 30th to 32nd and 52nd meetings, on 11, 12 and 26 July 1996. An account of the

discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.30-32 and 52). The Council had before it the report of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development on its second session. 162/

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

146. Under agenda item 6 (e), the Council adopted one resolution and two decisions.

Resolution

1996/44. Coordination of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system in the field of energy

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the crucial role of energy in sustainable development,

Noting the continuing need for enhancing energy supplies and improving the living conditions in developing countries,

Recognizing the need to evolve strategies and programmes to ensure a cost-effective and sustainable regime of energy supply and consumption in the twenty-first century,

Bearing in mind the views and recommendations of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development on the issues of medium-term planning and coordination in energy,

Recalling decision 4/15 of the Commission on Sustainable Development, 163/ in which the Commission requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for consideration by the Commission at its fifth session, covering an inventory of ongoing energy-oriented programmes and activities within the United Nations system, as well as proposals for arrangements as appropriate, that might be needed to foster the linkage between energy and sustainable development within the United Nations system,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take into account the report and views of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development when preparing the report requested in decision 4/15 of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report, taking into account, as appropriate, the views of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development, on the possibilities of strengthening the coordination of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the field of energy within the framework of the Administrative Committee on

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162/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 4* (E/1996/24).

163/ Ibid., *Supplement No. 8* (E/1996/28), chap. I, sect. C, decision 4/15.

Coordination, and to submit this report, through the Council, to the General Assembly for consideration at its fifty-second session;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the regional commissions and other entities within the United Nations system, to address in the same report the need to enhance the capability of the system in the field of energy for sustainable development, and to explore all possible options for a high-level discussion in this context, taking into account the results of the fifth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and of the special session of the General Assembly scheduled for June 1997, as well as the guidance provided by the relevant environmental conventions and their respective conferences of the parties, in particular the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. [164]

52nd plenary meeting
26 July 1996

Decisions

1996/303. Recommendations of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development at its second session

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 26 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the recommendations made by the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development at its second session, and invited all States, entities within the United Nations system, other international organizations and non-governmental organizations to consider the recommendations, as appropriate. The recommendations were as follows:

(a) There was an imperative need to accelerate the research into and development of all promising approaches to energy and materials efficiency and renewable energy development with a view to assisting in the early commercialization of advances made and achieving a more efficient and sustainable balance in national energy economies. International financing organizations were urged to consider earmarking a higher portion of their funds for this purpose;

(b) In view of the slow progress made in removing the barriers that hampered renewable energy development, there was a need to adopt a proactive approach towards removing such obstacles. In particular, there was a need to continue subsidies and other forms of direct and indirect support. The external costs of using fossil fuels needed to be internalized, and a policy environment conducive to the use of renewable energy resources needed to be created;

(c) A major and immediate expansion and acceleration were necessary in decentralized rural electrification programmes in developing countries. As recommended at the special session of the Committee, a global initiative should be launched with a clear commitment of financial resources to fund it and an agreed time-frame for its implementation;

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[164] A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

(d) Taking into account the critical socio-economic situation in many developing countries, regional initiatives should be undertaken to resolve important issues related to the use and development of energy resources. Such initiatives should serve as a platform for studying, coordinating and implementing activities on a continuous basis, and could be further reinforced through other forms of international cooperation;

(e) A systematic database should be established on the programmes and activities of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the field of energy in a form that was accessible for public information, using modern electronic communication techniques;

(f) The reports of the Committee should be made available to the Commission on Sustainable Development, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for their consideration, as appropriate.

1996/304. Report of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development on its second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Committee

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 26 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development on its second session; 165/

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Committee set out below, subject to any changes that might be required, taking into account the review of the role and working methods of the Committee and its relationship with other bodies in the context of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/227; and stressed the need for the Committee to study a broad range of environmentally sound and efficient energy technologies;

(c) Asked the Committee to review its agenda in view of Council resolution 1996/44 and Council decision 1996/303.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY AND ON ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

3. Follow-up to the previous sessions of the Committee.

165/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 4* (E/1996/24).

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the previous sessions of the Committee

4. Energy and sustainable development:

   (a) Environmentally sound and efficient fossil energy technologies;

   (b) Renewable sources of energy, including biomass ethanol, with special emphasis on wind energy;

   (c) Development and implementation of rural energy policies;

   (d) Energy and transportation.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on environmentally sound and efficient fossil energy technologies

Report of the Secretary-General on renewable sources of energy, including biomass ethanol, with special emphasis on wind energy

Report of the Secretary-General on development and implementation of rural energy policies

Report of the Secretary-General on energy and transportation

5. Medium-term planning and coordination of activities of the organizations of the United Nations system in the field of energy.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on coordination of activities of the organizations of the United Nations system in the field of energy

6. Other matters.

7. Provisional agenda for the fourth session of the Committee.

8. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its third session.

PROCEEDINGS

Coordination of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system in the field of energy

147. At the 52nd meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), introduced a draft resolution (E/1995/L.40) entitled "Coordination of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system in the field of energy", submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolutions I and II, recommended by the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development (E/1996/24, chap. I, sect. A).

148. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 1996/44 (para. 146 above).

Recommendation of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development at its second session

149. At the 52nd meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), informed the Council of the results of the informal consultations held on draft decision I entitled "Recommendations of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development at its second session", recommended by the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development (E/1996/24, chap. I, sect. B).

150. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 1996/303 (para. 146 above).

151. Before the draft decision was adopted, a statement was made by the representative of Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union).

Report of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development on its second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Committee

152. At the 52nd meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), informed the Council of the results of the informal consultations held on draft decision II entitled "Report of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development on its second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Committee", recommended by the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development (E/1996/24, chap. I, sect. B), and orally revised the text.

153. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision, as orally revised. See Council decision 1996/304 (para. 146 above).

6. Population questions

INTRODUCTION

154. The Council considered population questions (agenda item 6 (f)) at its 36th and 37th meetings, on 16 and 17 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.36 and 37). It had before it the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its twenty-ninth session. 166/

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

155. Under agenda item 6 (f), the Council adopted one resolution and one decision.

166/ Ibid., Supplement No. 5 (E/1996/25).

Resolution

1996/2. Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the results of the International Conference on Population and Development and the adoption of the Programme of Action 167/ and taking into account General Assembly resolution 49/128 of 19 December 1994 on the report of the International Conference on Population and Development, as well as Assembly resolution 50/124 of 20 December 1995 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/55 of 28 July 1995 on the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Conference,

Having reviewed the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its twenty-ninth session, 168/

Recalling the terms of reference and multi-year work programme of the Commission, endorsed by the Council in its resolution 1995/55,

1. Stresses the need for all the reports prepared as part of the multi-year work programme of the Commission on Population and Development to be based on comprehensive and reliable information, for the final version of the reports to take fully into account the observations of the Commission and for the reports to be widely disseminated in accordance with the terms of reference of the Commission;

2. Also stresses the need to ensure that the deliberations of the Commission fully reflect its updated and enhanced mandate, taking into account the integrated, multidisciplinary and comprehensive approach of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;

3. Welcomes the newly constituted Task Force on Basic Social Services of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, under the current chairmanship of the United Nations Population Fund, and requests the Task Force to make appropriate arrangements to ensure coordination, collaboration and harmonization in the implementation of all aspects of the Programme of Action of the Conference, as decided by the Commission at its twenty-eighth session, and to continue to report thereon to the Commission;

4. Requests that a revised version of the report of the Secretary-General relating to the activities of the non-governmental sector in the area of reproductive rights and reproductive health be submitted to the Commission at its thirty-first session, in 1998, based on a more comprehensive survey of the sector and a clearer explanation of the selection criteria and categorization of the organizations consulted, and incorporating examples of cooperation between

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167/ Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

168/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 5 (E/1996/25).

Governments and non-governmental organizations, in both developing and developed countries;

5. Decides to invite non-governmental organizations to participate, on an exceptional basis, in the thirtieth session of the Commission, in 1997, along the lines specified in Economic and Social Council decision 1996/208 of 9 February 1996;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements for liaison between non-governmental organizations and the Commission, and to ensure that existing channels of communication with non-governmental organizations are fully utilized in order to facilitate broad-based participation and dissemination of information;

7. Requests improved annual reporting on financial flows, including allocations/expenditures, based on consistent criteria and related to the costed elements of the Programme of Action of the Conference, including a clear account of levels and trends of funding by source (bilateral sources, multilateral sources (both core and non-core) and private funds, domestic allocations and the like);

8. Encourages the widest possible dissemination of reports on progress in implementing the Programme of Action of the Conference prepared by the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including, wherever possible, their dissemination through electronic channels of communication, and welcomes the intention of the United Nations Population Fund to report on implementation in its annual publication The State of World Population;

9. Proposes that, in addition to their special coverage in the World Population Monitoring reports, main demographic trends be covered biennially, starting in 1997, in a complementary concise report prepared by the Population Division of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis of the United Nations Secretariat, to be discussed under the agenda item concerning the work programme of the Population Division;

10. Emphasizes the importance of information, education and communication as a strategy for furthering follow-up action on the International Conference on Population and Development, particularly in the areas of reproductive rights and reproductive health, and urges the Population Division to highlight the efforts of Governments in this regard in relevant reports prepared for the Commission;

11. Welcomes the encouraging evidence of actions being undertaken by Governments, international organizations and the non-governmental sector in response to the challenges of the Programme of Action of the Conference related to reproductive rights and reproductive health, and stresses the need for such action to be accelerated and widened, in particular the need to mobilize additional financial resources, as called for in the Programme of Action of the Conference;

12. Requests the Task Force on Basic Social Services to coordinate the development of appropriate indicators, taking into account relevant research, so that progress in addressing reproductive health needs by individual countries can be assessed on a reliable basis;

13. Requests that evidence of further progress in achieving the goals of the Programme of Action of the Conference be communicated to the Commission on

an annual basis through selected publications and documentation prepared by the United Nations Secretariat, including the Population Division, as well as publications and documentation prepared by other United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Population Fund, the regional commissions and the specialized agencies.

37th plenary meeting
17 July 1996

Decision

1996/234. Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its twenty-ninth session and provisional agenda for the thirtieth session of the Commission

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 17 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its twenty-ninth session; 168/

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the thirtieth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTIETH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. General debate on national experience in population matters.

4. Follow-up actions to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development: international migration, with special emphasis on the linkages between migration and development and on gender issues and the family.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring, focusing on international migration, with special emphasis on the linkages between migration and development and on gender issues and the family

Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes

Report of the Secretary-General on activities of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Relevant parts of the report of the Task Force on Basic Social Services of the Administrative Committee on Coordination dealing with the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

5. Programme questions:

(a) Programme performance and implementation;

(b) Proposed programme of work for the biennium 1998-1999.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on progress of work in the field of population, 1996

Note by the Secretary-General on the programme of work for the biennium 1998-1999

6. Provisional agenda for the thirty-first session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the thirty-first session of the Commission

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirtieth session.

7. International cooperation in tax matters

INTRODUCTION

156. The Council considered the question of international cooperation in tax matters (agenda item 6 (g)) at its 34th meeting, on 15 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.34). It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/1996/62).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

157. Under agenda item 6 (g), the Council adopted one decision.

Decision

1996/233. Report of the Secretary-General on the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 15 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters.[169]

8. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

INTRODUCTION

158. The Council considered the question of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (agenda item 6 (h)) at its 37th, 38th, 45th and 52nd meetings, on 17, 23 and 26 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.37, 38, 45 and 52). The Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (A/51/186-E/1996/80).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

159. Under agenda item 6 (h), the Council adopted one resolution.

Resolution

1996/45. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1995/47 B of 27 July 1995 and General Assembly resolution 50/117 A of 20 December 1995,

Mindful of the continuing threat of natural disasters and similar emergency situations to vulnerable populations and communities worldwide,

Reaffirming the commitment to the effective implementation of the goals and overall objectives of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

Recognizing the need for concrete measures to reduce the vulnerability of societies to natural disasters, with their attendant loss of human life and heavy physical and economic damage, in particular in developing countries, among which least developed countries, small island States and land-locked countries are especially vulnerable,

Reaffirming its commitment to the full implementation of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention,

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[169] E/1996/62.

Preparedness and Mitigation, containing the Principles, the Strategy and the Plan of Action, 170/ especially with regard to its call for international cooperation in the field of disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction; 171/

2. Reiterates the distinct character of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction as a framework for action that facilitates the effective integration of disaster reduction into planning at all levels, in particular at the national and community levels;

3. Reaffirms that disaster reduction forms an integral part of sustainable development strategies and national development plans of vulnerable countries and communities;

4. Calls upon States, relevant intergovernmental bodies and all others involved in the Decade to participate actively in its financial and technical activities, including the need to share the necessary technology to prevent, reduce and mitigate disasters, in order to ensure the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the Decade; 172/

5. Underlines the need for the United Nations system to ensure the integration of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation, and its Plan of Action in the coordinated approach taken to the follow-up to all recent major United Nations conferences and summits and to the implementation of their respective plans of action;

6. Stresses the need for synergy between the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States 173/ and the Yokohama Strategy and its Plan of Action as they relate to natural disaster reduction;

7. Recommends that adequate consideration be given to the International Framework of Action for the Decade as part of the evaluation and overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21 174/ in 1997.

52nd plenary meeting
26 July 1996

170/ A/CONF.172/9, chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

171/ A/51/186-E/1996/80.

172/ General Assembly resolution 44/236, annex.

173/ Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

174/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

160. At the 45th meeting, on 23 July, the representative of Costa Rica, on behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.35) entitled "International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction", which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 1995/47 B of 25 July 1995 and General Assembly resolution 50/117 A of 8 December 1995,

"Mindful of the continuing threat of natural disasters and similar emergency situations to vulnerable populations and communities worldwide,

"Concerned about the continuing difficulties in effectively implementing the goals and overall objectives of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

"Recognizing the need for concrete measures to reduce the vulnerability of societies to natural disasters, with their attendant loss of human life and heavy physical and economic damage, in particular in developing countries, among which small island States and land-locked countries are especially vulnerable,

"Reaffirming its commitment to the full implementation of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation, and its Plan of Action, especially with regard to its call for international cooperation in the field of disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

"2. Reiterates the distinct character of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction as a global concept and framework for action which makes possible the effective integration of disaster reduction into national planning at the country and community levels;

"3. Reaffirms that disaster reduction is an integral part of and contributes to the achievement of sustainable development, through the protection of resources, at the national and community levels, such as human lives, human capacities, financial assets, natural resources and the environment, means of production, and infrastructure;

"4. Calls upon States, relevant intergovernmental bodies and all others involved in the Decade to participate actively in its financial and technical activities in order to ensure the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the Decade;

"5. Calls on the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure the integration and recognition of the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action, which is based on the targets and overall objectives of the Decade, in the coordinated approach taken to the follow-up to all recent major

United Nations conferences and summits and to the implementation of their respective plans of action;

"6. Stresses the need for synergy between the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action as they relate to natural disaster reduction;

"7. Calls further on the Secretary-General to ensure adequate consideration and involvement of the International Framework of Action for the Decade in the evaluation and overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21 in 1997."

161. At the 52nd meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), informed the Council of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution, and orally revised the text.

162. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised. See Council resolution 1996/45 (para. 159 above).

9. Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 50/106: business and development

INTRODUCTION

163. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of the follow-up to General Assembly resolution 50/106: business and development (agenda item 6 (i)) at its 34th, 39th and 52nd meetings on 15, 18 and 26 July 1996. At its resumed substantive session, in accordance with its decision 1996/305, the Council continued consideration of the item at its 54th and 56th meetings, on 13 and 20 November 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.34, 39, 52, 54 and 56).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

164. Under agenda item 6 (i), the Council adopted one resolution and one decision.

Resolution

1996/51. Corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"United Nations Declaration Against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 3514 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which it, *inter alia*, condemned all corrupt practices, including bribery, in international commercial transactions, reaffirmed the right of any State to adopt legislation and to investigate and take appropriate legal action, in accordance with its national laws and regulations, against such corrupt practices, and called upon all Governments to cooperate to prevent corrupt practices, including bribery,

"*Recalling also* the further work carried out by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the issue of illicit payments and on elaborating a code of conduct for transnational corporations, [175] consideration of which helped call attention to and raise international awareness of the adverse consequences of bribery in international commercial transactions,

"*Recalling further* General Assembly resolution 50/106 of 20 December 1995, in which the Assembly recommended that the Economic and Social Council consider the draft international agreement on illicit payments at its substantive session of 1996 and report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session,

"*Welcoming* the steps taken at the national, the regional, and the international level to fight corruption and bribery, as well as recent developments in international forums that have further advanced international understanding and cooperation regarding corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions,

"*Noting* the adoption in March 1996 by States members of the Organization of American States of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, [176] which includes an article on transnational bribery,

"*Noting also* significant continuing work relevant to and consistent with the objectives of the present resolution in other regional and international forums, such as the continuing work of the Council of Europe and the European Union to combat international bribery, as well as the commitment by the States members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development [177] to criminalize bribery of foreign public officials in international commercial transactions in an effective and coordinated manner and further examine the modalities and appropriate international instruments to facilitate criminalization, and to re-examine the tax deductibility of such bribes with the intention of denying such tax deductibility in the member States that do not already do so,

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[175] E/1991/31/Add.1.

[176] See E/1996/99.

[177] E/1996/106.

"1. Adopts the United Nations Declaration Against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

"2. Notes the work being undertaken by the United Nations and in other international and regional forums to address the problem of corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions, and invites all States concerned to pursue the completion of such work;

"3. Invites Member States, in accordance with the Declaration, to take appropriate measures and cooperate at all levels to combat corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions;

"4. Requests the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, in particular the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:

"(a) To examine ways, including through legally binding international instruments, without in any way precluding, impeding or delaying international, regional or national actions, to further the implementation of the present resolution and the annexed Declaration, so as to promote the criminalization of corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions;

"(b) To keep the issue of corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions under regular review;

"(c) To promote the effective implementation of the present resolution;

"5. Invites other bodies of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, whose competence extends to this matter to take action as appropriate within their mandates to promote the objectives of the present resolution and the Declaration;

"6. Encourages private and public corporations, including transnational corporations, and individuals engaged in international commercial transactions to cooperate in the effective implementation of the Declaration;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to inform Member States, the relevant bodies and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and international, regional and non-governmental organizations, of the adoption of the present resolution, to encourage action towards making its provisions widely known and to promote its effective implementation;

"8. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report, for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-third session, on the progress made towards implementation of the present resolution and the steps taken by Member States, international and regional organizations and other relevant institutions to combat corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions; on the results of the work in this regard undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and other bodies of the United Nations system; and on measures undertaken in accordance with the present resolution to promote social responsibility and the elimination of corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions;

"9. Invites Member States and relevant international, regional and non-governmental organizations to provide relevant information to assist the Secretary-General in preparing the above-mentioned report;

"10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session, under the item 'Business and development', a review of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of the present resolution.

"Annex

"UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION AGAINST CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY IN INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

"The General Assembly,

"Convinced that a stable and transparent environment for international commercial transactions in all countries is essential for the mobilization of investment, finance, technology, skills and other important resources across national borders, in order, inter alia, to promote economic and social development and environmental protection,

"Recognizing the need to promote social responsibility and appropriate standards of ethics on the part of private and public corporations, including transnational corporations, and individuals engaged in international commercial transactions, inter alia, through observance of the laws and regulations of the countries in which they conduct business, and taking into account the impact of their activities on economic and social development and environmental protection,

"Recognizing also that effective efforts at all levels to combat and avoid corruption and bribery in all countries are essential elements of an improved international business environment, that they enhance fairness and competitiveness in international commercial transactions and form a critical part of promoting transparent and accountable governance, economic and social development and environmental protection in all countries, and that such efforts are especially pressing in the increasingly competitive globalized international economy,

"Solemnly proclaims the United Nations Declaration Against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions as set out below.

"Member States, individually and through international and regional organizations, taking actions subject to each State's own constitution and fundamental legal principles and adopted pursuant to national laws and procedures, commit themselves:

"1. To take effective and concrete action to combat all forms of corruption, bribery and related illicit practices in international commercial transactions, in particular to pursue effective enforcement of existing laws prohibiting bribery in international commercial transactions, to encourage the adoption of laws for those purposes where they do not exist, and to call upon private and public corporations, including transnational corporations, and individuals within their jurisdiction engaged in international commercial transactions to promote the objectives of this Declaration;

"2. To criminalize such bribery of foreign public officials in an effective and coordinated manner, but without in any way precluding, impeding or delaying international, regional or national actions to further the implementation of this Declaration;

"3. Bribery may include, inter alia, the following elements:

"(a) The offer, promise or giving of any payment, gift or other advantage, directly or indirectly, by any private or public corporation, including a transnational corporation, or individual from a State to any public official or elected representative of another country as undue consideration for performing or refraining from the performance of that official's or representative's duties in connection with an international commercial transaction;

"(b) The soliciting, demanding, accepting or receiving, directly or indirectly, by any public official or elected representative of a State from any private or public corporation, including a transnational corporation, or individual from another country of any payment, gift or other advantage, as undue consideration for performing or refraining from the performance of that official's or representative's duties in connection with an international commercial transaction;

"4. To deny, in countries that do not already do so, the tax deductibility of bribes paid by any private or public corporation or individual of a Member State to any public official or elected representative of another country, and to that end, to examine their respective modalities for doing so;

"5. To develop or maintain accounting standards and practices that improve the transparency of international commercial transactions, and that encourage private and public corporations, including transnational corporations, and individuals engaged in international commercial transactions to avoid and combat corruption, bribery and related illicit practices;

"6. To develop or to encourage the development, as appropriate, of business codes, standards or best practices that prohibit corruption, bribery and related illicit practices in international commercial transactions;

"7. To examine establishing illicit enrichment by public officials or elected representatives as an offence;

"8. To cooperate and afford one another the greatest possible assistance in connection with criminal investigations and other legal proceedings brought in respect of corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions. Mutual assistance shall include, as far as permitted under national laws or as provided for in bilateral treaties or other applicable arrangements of the affected countries, and taking into account the need for confidentiality as appropriate:

"(a) Production of documents and other information, taking of evidence and service of documents relevant to criminal investigations and other legal proceedings;

"(b) Notice of the initiation and outcome of criminal proceedings concerning bribery in international commercial transactions to other States that may have jurisdiction over the same offence;

"(c) Extradition proceedings where and as appropriate;

"9. To take appropriate action to enhance cooperation to facilitate access to documents and records about transactions and about identities of persons engaged in bribery in international commercial transactions;

"10. To ensure that bank secrecy provisions do not impede or hinder criminal investigations or other legal proceedings relating to corruption, bribery or related illicit practices in international commercial transactions, and that full cooperation is extended to Governments that seek information on such transactions;

"11. Actions taken in furtherance of this Declaration shall respect fully the national sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction of Member States, as well as the rights and obligations of Member States under existing treaties and international law, and shall be consistent with human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"12. Member States agree that actions taken by them to establish jurisdiction over acts of bribery of foreign public officials in international commercial transactions shall be consistent with the principles of international law regarding the extraterritorial application of a State's laws."

56th plenary meeting
20 November 1996

Decision

1996/305. Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 50/106: business and development

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 26 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of General Assembly resolution 50/106 of 20 December 1995 and considered at its substantive session of 1996, under agenda item 6 (i), the issue of illicit payments, to which that resolution related, and having also taken note of the draft resolution [178] containing a United Nations declaration on corruption and bribery in transnational commercial activities submitted under that item:

(a) Decided to continue consideration of agenda item 6 (i), including the above-mentioned draft resolution, at its resumed substantive session of 1996;

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[178] E/1996/L.26.

(b) Requested the President of the Council to continue to facilitate open-ended consultations prior to its resumed substantive session, with a view to enhancing the prospects for achieving consensus.

PROCEEDINGS

Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 50/106: business and development

165. At the 39th meeting, on 18 July, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Argentina and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.26) entitled "Corruption and bribery in commercial activities", which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council

"Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

'United Nations declaration on corruption and bribery in transnational commercial activities

'The General Assembly,

'Recalling its resolution 3514 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which, inter alia, it condemned all corrupt practices, including bribery, in international business transactions, reaffirmed the right of any State to adopt legislation and to investigate and take appropriate legal action, in accordance with its national laws and regulations, with respect to such corrupt practices, and called upon all Governments to cooperate to prevent corrupt practices, including bribery,

'Recalling also its resolution 50/106 of 20 December 1995, in which it recommended that the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1996, consider the draft international agreement on illicit payments and report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session,

'Convinced that a stable and predictable environment for international business transactions is essential for the mobilization of investment, finance, technology, skills and other important resources across national borders to promote economic and social development worldwide, especially that of countries seeking to revitalize or develop their economies,

'Recognizing that the prevention and avoidance of corrupt practices are important elements in an improved international business environment, that they enhance fairness and competitiveness in transnational business transactions, and that they also benefit the general public,

'Recognizing that efforts to combat bribery are an essential part of the promotion of good governance and of economic development, 'Taking into account efforts by the international community to address other international criminal activities and corrupt practices, such as trafficking in illegal narcotics, money-laundering and smuggling in order to enable people in all countries to lead their lives and conduct business in greater peace, safety and security,

'Recalling the work done by the United Nations in the preparation of a draft agreement on illicit payments, which helped call attention to and raise international awareness of the adverse consequences of bribery in connection with international commercial transactions,

'Taking note of and welcoming more recent developments that have further advanced international understanding and cooperation regarding bribery in transactional business, including:

'(a) The agreement in March 1996 by member countries of the Organization of American States on an InterAmerican Convention Against Corruption, including an article on the prohibition of foreign commercial bribery;

'(b) The ongoing work in the World Trade Organization to improve transparency, openness and due process in government procurement procedures;

'(c) The agreement by the member countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development to review and prohibit the tax deductibility of bribes paid to foreign officials in international commercial transactions;

'(d) The commitment of ministers of member countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development to criminalize the bribery of foreign public officials in international business transactions,

'1. Commends the work being undertaken in other United Nations and international forums to address the problem of corruption in transnational commercial activities, and urges all States concerned to pursue the early completion of such work;

'2. Approves the United Nations Declaration on Corruption and Bribery in Transnational Commercial Activities, which is contained in the annex to the present resolution;

'3. Urges Member States, in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration, to take all appropriate measures at the national, regional and international levels to combat corruption in transnational commercial activities, in particular bribery;

'4. Invites the Secretary-General to inform Member States and the relevant specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system of the adoption of the present resolution, to encourage action towards making its provisions widely known and to promote its full implementation;

'5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on steps taken by Member States and progress made towards implementation of the provisions of the present resolution, and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session;

'6. Decides to include on the agenda of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly a review of the Secretary-General's report concerning the implementation of the present resolution, as well as a review of the InterAmerican Convention Against Corruption and other similar actions by international and regional organizations, with a view to considering possible future United Nations action in this area.

'Annex

'UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON CORRUPTION AND
BRIBERY IN TRANSNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

'The General Assembly solemnly proclaims the United Nations Declaration on Corruption and Bribery in Transnational Commercial Activities set out below.

'Member States, acting individually and through international and regional organizations, commit themselves to pursue the following courses of action to further the objectives of the present Declaration:

'Article 1

'Take immediate and concrete action to combat foreign commercial bribery, including effective enforcement of existing laws prohibiting the bribing of Member States' own public officials in transnational commercial transactions;

'Article 2

'Make punishable by appropriate criminal penalties, and subject to their own principles of jurisdiction:

'(a) The offer, promise or giving of any payment, gift or other advantage, directly or indirectly, to a foreign public official as undue consideration for performing or refraining from the performance of his duties in connection with an international commercial transaction;

'(b) The soliciting, demanding, accepting or receiving, directly or indirectly, by a foreign public official of any payment, gift or other advantage, as undue consideration for performing or refraining from the performance of his duties in connection with international commercial transactions;

'Article 3

'Prohibit the tax deductibility of bribes paid to foreign public officials;

'Article 4

'Develop accounting standards and practices that will improve the transparency of international business transactions and encourage the development of business codes of conduct that prohibit the use of bribery for commercial purposes;

'Article 5

'Develop government procurement procedures intended to improve transparency and help prevent the incidence of commercial bribery;

'Article 6

'Ensure that corporations and other juridical persons established within their territories maintain, under penalty of law, accurate records of payments made by them to an intermediary, or received by them as an intermediary, in connection with transnational commercial activities;

'Article 7

'Cooperate and afford one another the greatest possible assistance in connection with criminal investigations and procedures brought in respect of corruption and bribery in transnational commercial activities. Mutual assistance shall include, as far as permitted under national laws of the affected countries and taking into account the need for confidentiality, as appropriate:

'(a) Production of documents and other information, taking of evidence and service of documents relevant to investigations or court proceedings;

'(b) Notice of the initiation and outcome of any criminal proceedings concerning bribery in transnational commercial activities to other States that may have jurisdiction over the same offence;

'(c) Extradition proceedings, where applicable, in accordance with existing bilateral treaties;

'Article 8

'Cooperate with and provide to the Secretary-General of the United Nations relevant information in connection with the Secretary-General's preparation of a report to Member States on progress made in implementing the provisions of the present Declaration.'"

166. At the 52nd meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), read out a draft decision on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/1996/L.26.

167. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 1996/305 (para. 164 above).

168. Before the draft decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and India.

Corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions

169. At the 54th meeting, on 13 November, the Council had before it a revised draft resolution (E/1996/L.26/Rev.1) entitled "Corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions", sponsored by Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Mexico, [179] Nicaragua, Poland, the Russian Federation, the United States of America and Venezuela, now joined by Paraguay, the Philippines and South Africa. The revised draft resolution read as follows:

"*The Economic and Social Council*

"*Recommends* to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"'*United Nations Declaration Against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions*

"'*The General Assembly*,

"'*Recalling* its resolution 3514 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which it, *inter alia*, condemned all corrupt practices, including bribery, in international commercial transactions, reaffirmed the right of any State to adopt legislation and to investigate and take appropriate legal action, in accordance with its national laws and regulations, against such corrupt practices, and called upon all Governments to cooperate to prevent corrupt practices, including bribery,

"'*Affirming* the role and competence of the Economic and Social Council in the exercise of its overall guidance and coordination functions to address this subject as called for in the present resolution,

"'*Recalling* the work done in prior years by the Economic and Social Council on the issue of illicit payments and on promoting appropriate standards of ethics by transnational corporations, which helped call attention to and raise international awareness of the adverse consequences of bribery in international commercial transactions,

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[179] In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

'Recalling also General Assembly resolution 50/106 of 20 December 1995 in which the Assembly recommended that the Economic and Social Council consider the draft international agreement on illicit payments at its substantive session of 1996 and report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session,

'Welcoming the recommendation by the Economic and Social Council that the General Assembly adopt the present resolution and the United Nations Declaration Against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions contained in its annex, as the outcome of the Council's consideration of Assembly resolution 50/106,

'Recognizing the need to promote social responsibility and appropriate standards of ethics on the part of private and public corporations and individuals engaged in international commercial transactions, inter alia, through observance of the laws and regulations of the countries in which they conduct business, and taking into account the impact of their activities on economic and social development and environmental protection,

'Recalling General Assembly resolution ______ of ____________ 1996 on action against corruption in which the Assembly adopted the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials, contained in the annex to that resolution,

'Convinced that a stable and transparent environment for international commercial transactions in all countries is essential for the mobilization of investment, finance, technology, skills and other important resources across national borders, in order, inter alia, to promote economic and social development and environmental protection,

'Recognizing that effective efforts at all levels to combat and avoid corruption and bribery in all countries are essential elements of an improved international business environment, that they enhance fairness and competitiveness in international commercial transactions and form a critical part of promoting transparent and accountable governance, economic and social development and environmental protection, and that such efforts are especially pressing in the increasingly competitive globalized international economy,

'Welcoming the steps taken at the national, the regional, and the international level to fight corruption and bribery, as well as recent developments in international forums that have further advanced international understanding and cooperation regarding corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions,

'Noting the adoption in March 1996 by member States of the Organization of American States of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 180/ which includes an article on transnational bribery,

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180/ E/1996/99.

'*Noting also* significant continuing work relevant to and consistent with the objectives of the present resolution in other regional and international forums, such as the work of the Council of Europe and the European Union to combat international bribery, as well as the commitment by the member countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development to criminalize bribery in international commercial transactions in an effective and coordinated manner and to re-examine the tax deductibility of such bribes with the intention of denying such tax deductibility in the member countries that do not already do so,

'*Taking into account* efforts by the international community to address corrupt practices in order to enable people in all countries to lead their lives and conduct business in greater peace, safety and security,

'1. *Adopts* the United Nations Declaration Against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

'2. *Notes* the work being undertaken by the United Nations and in other international and regional forums to address the problem of corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions, and invites all States concerned to pursue the completion of such work;

'3. *Invites* Member States, in accordance with the Declaration, to take appropriate measures and cooperate at all levels to combat corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions;

'4. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, in particular the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:

'(a) To examine ways, without in any way precluding, impeding or delaying international, regional or national actions, to further the implementation of the present resolution and the annexed Declaration, so as to promote the criminalization of corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions, including through development of a legally binding international instrument;

'(b) To keep the issue of corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions under regular review;

'(c) To promote the effective implementation of the present resolution;

'5. *Invites* other bodies of the United Nations system whose competence extends to this matter to take action as appropriate within their mandates to promote the objectives of the present resolution and the Declaration;

'6. *Encourages* private and public corporations and individuals engaged in international commercial transactions to cooperate in the effective implementation of the Declaration;

'7. Requests the Secretary-General to inform Member States, the relevant bodies and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and international, regional and non-governmental organizations, of the adoption of the present resolution, to encourage action towards making its provisions widely known and to promote its effective implementation;

'8. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report, for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-second session, on the progress made towards implementation of the present resolution and the steps taken by Member States, international, regional and non-governmental organizations, and by relevant business institutions to combat corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions; on the results of the work in this regard undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and other bodies of the United Nations system; on how the incidence of corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions impacts on economic and social development and environmental protection; and on measures undertaken in accordance with the present resolution to promote social responsibility and the elimination of corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions;

'9. Requests Member States, and invites other international, regional and non-governmental organizations and private and public institutions, to cooperate with the Secretary-General, and to provide relevant information at his request, in connection with the preparation of the report called for in operative paragraph 8 above;

'10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session, under the item "Business and development", a review of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of the present resolution, with a view to consideration of possible future actions by the United Nations in this area.

'Annex

'UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION AGAINST CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY IN INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

'The General Assembly,

'Recalling its resolution 3514 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which the Assembly, inter alia, condemned all corrupt practices, including bribery, in international commercial transactions, reaffirmed the right of any State to adopt legislation and to investigate and take appropriate legal action, in accordance with its national laws and regulations, against such corrupt practices, and called upon all Governments to cooperate to prevent corrupt practices, including bribery,

'Recalling also the further work by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the issue of illicit payments, consideration of which helped call attention to and raise international awareness of the adverse consequences of bribery in international commercial transactions, '*Convinced* that a stable and transparent environment for international commercial transactions in all countries is essential for the mobilization of investment, finance, technology, skills and other important resources across national borders, in order, *inter alia*, to promote economic and social development and environmental protection,

'*Recognizing* the need to promote social responsibility and appropriate standards of ethics on the part of private and public corporations and individuals engaged in international commercial transactions, *inter alia*, through observance of the laws and regulations of the countries in which they conduct business, and taking into account the impact of their activities on economic and social development and environmental protection,

'*Recognizing also* that effective efforts at all levels to combat and avoid corruption and bribery in all countries are essential elements of an improved international business environment, that they enhance fairness and competitiveness in international commercial transactions and form a critical part of promoting transparent and accountable governance, economic and social development and environmental protection in all countries, and that such efforts are especially pressing in the increasingly competitive globalized international economy,

'*Taking into account* efforts by the international community to address corrupt practices in order to enable people in all countries to lead their lives and conduct business in greater peace, safety and security,

'*Solemnly proclaims* the United Nations Declaration Against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions as set out below.

'Member States, acting individually and through international and regional organizations, commit themselves:

'1. To taking effective and concrete action to combat all forms of corruption, bribery and related illicit practices in international commercial transactions, in particular to pursuing effective enforcement of existing laws prohibiting bribery in international commercial transactions, to encouraging the adoption of laws for these purposes where they do not exist, and to calling upon private and public corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction engaged in international commercial transactions to promote the objectives of this Declaration;

'2. To criminalizing in an effective manner acts of bribery of any public official or elected representative, by any private or public corporation or individual, taking action where appropriate through coordinated efforts but without in any way precluding, impeding or delaying international, regional or national actions to further the implementation of this Declaration, including:

'(a) The offer, promise or giving of any payment, gift or other advantage, directly or indirectly, by any private or public corporation or individual from a Member State to any public official or elected representative of another country as undue consideration for performing or refraining from the performance of that official's or representative's duties in connection with an international commercial transaction;

'(b) The soliciting, demanding, accepting or receiving, directly or indirectly, by any public official or elected representative of a Member State from any private or public corporation or individual from another country of any payment, gift or other advantage, as undue consideration for performing or refraining from the performance of that official's or representative's duties in connection with an international commercial transaction;

'3. To denying, in countries that do not already do so and in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal systems, the tax deductibility of bribes paid by any private or public corporation or individual of a Member State to any public official or elected representative of another country;

'4. To developing or maintaining accounting standards and practices that ensure the openness of international commercial transactions, and that encourage private and public corporations and individuals engaged in international commercial transactions to avoid and combat corruption, bribery and related illicit practices;

'5. To encouraging the development of appropriate business codes, standards or best practices that prohibit corruption, bribery and related illicit practices in commercial transactions;

'6. To examining, subject to each State's own constitution and the fundamental principles of its legal system, the possibility of establishing illicit enrichment by public officials or elected representatives as an offence, and regarding such offence as an act of corruption for the purposes of this Declaration;

'7. To cooperating and affording one another the greatest possible assistance in connection with criminal investigations and other legal proceedings brought in respect of corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions. Mutual assistance shall include, as far as permitted under national laws or as provided for in bilateral treaties or other applicable arrangements of the affected countries, and taking into account the need for confidentiality as appropriate:

'(a) Production of documents and other information, taking of evidence and service of documents relevant to criminal investigations and other legal proceedings;

'(b) Notice of the initiation and outcome of criminal proceedings concerning bribery in international commercial transactions to other States that may have jurisdiction over the same offence;

'(c) Extradition proceedings where and as appropriate;

'8. To taking appropriate action to enhance cooperation to facilitate money-laundering countermeasures and measures to facilitate access to documents and records about transactions and about identities of persons engaged in corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions.

'Actions taken in furtherance of this Declaration shall respect fully the national sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction of Member States, their constitutions and the fundamental principles of their legal systems, as well as the rights and obligations of Member States under existing treaties and international law, and shall be consistent with human rights and fundamental freedoms.'"

170. At the same meeting, the Council had before it amendments (E/1996/L.56) to the revised draft resolution, proposed by the representative of Ireland on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union. The amendments read as follows:

"1. Page 3, twelfth preambular paragraph, third line

For such as the work of the Council of Europe read such as the continuing work of the Council of Europe

"2. Page 3, twelfth preambular paragraph, sixth line

After the phrase 'to criminalize bribery' insert of foreign public officials

"3. Page 3, operative paragraph 4 (a)

Replace the existing text with the following:

(a) To examine ways, including through legally binding international instruments, which, without in any way precluding, impeding or delaying international, regional or national actions to further the implementation of this resolution and the annexed Declaration, would promote the criminalization of corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions;

"4. Page 4, operative paragraph 6

The paragraph should be deleted.

"5. Page 4, operative paragraph 8, second line

For fifty-second session read fifty-third session

"6. Page 4, operative paragraph 8, fifth line

For by relevant business institutions read by relevant institutions

"7. Page 4, operative paragraph 9, second line

For and private and public institutions read and relevant institutions

"8. Page 4, operative paragraph 10, first line

For fifty-second session read fifty-third session

"9. Page 6, operative paragraph 2

Replace the existing text with the following:

> 2. To criminalizing bribery of foreign public officials in an effective and coordinated manner;

"10. Page 6, operative paragraphs 2 (a) and (b)

The paragraphs should be deleted.

"11. Page 6, operative paragraph 3

Replace the existing text with the following:

> 3. To re-examining, with a view to denying it in countries which do not already do so, the tax deductibility of bribes, paid by any private or public corporation or individual of a member State to any public official of another country, in accordance with the basic principles of its legal order;

"12. Page 6, operative paragraph 6

The paragraph should be deleted.

"13. Page 7, operative paragraph 8

The paragraph should be deleted.

"14. Page 7

The following new paragraph should be added at the end of the text:

> Member States undertake that actions taken by them in furtherance of this Declaration will be confined to their own territory or to acts committed by their own citizens and further undertake to refrain from enacting legislation which purports to have extra-territorial effect."

171. At the 56th meeting, on 20 November, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), informed the Council of the results of the informal consultations held on draft resolution E/1996/L.26/Rev.1.

172. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Brazil, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique, 179/ Pakistan, Peru, 179/ and Uruguay, 179/ introduced a revised draft resolution (E/1996/L.26/Rev.2).

173. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America further revised the draft resolution.

174. The Council then adopted the revised draft resolution, as further revised orally. See Council resolution 1996/51 (para. 164 above).

175. Before the revised draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Colombia, Australia, China, Egypt, the United States of America, Lebanon, South Africa, the Czech Republic, Japan, the Central African Republic, Malaysia and the Philippines. After it was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and the United States of America.

176. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/1996/L.26/Rev.2, draft resolution E/1996/L.26/Rev.1 and the amendments proposed thereto (E/1996/L.56) were withdrawn.

C. Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields

INTRODUCTION

177. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (agenda item 7) at its 38th to 40th, 48th and 52nd meetings, on 17, 18, 24 and 26 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.38-40, 48 and 52). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/1996/45 and Add.1);

(b) Summary of the economic survey of Europe, 1995 (E/1996/46);

(c) Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1995 (E/1996/47);

(d) Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Asia and the Pacific, 1996 (E/1996/48);

(e) Summary of the economic survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995 (E/1996/49);

(f) Summary of the economic and social developments in the ESCWA region, 1995 (E/1996/50);

(g) Statement submitted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category I, on the Inter-Parliamentary process of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean (E/1996/NGO/4).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

178. Under agenda item 7, the Council adopted three resolutions and two decisions.

1996/3. Amendment of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

A. Change of name of Hong Kong in paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific has recommended that the name "Hong Kong" in paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission be changed to "Hong Kong, China", effective as from 1 July 1997, with the objective of enabling Hong Kong to continue thereafter as an associate member of the Commission,

Decides to amend paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific accordingly.

40th plenary meeting
18 July 1996

B. Admission of Palau as a full member of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that Palau has become a member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in accordance with paragraph 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission,

Decides to amend paragraphs 3 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific accordingly.

40th plenary meeting
18 July 1996

C. Admission of Turkey as a member of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific has recommended the admission of Turkey as a member within the geographical scope of the Commission,

Decides to amend paragraphs 2 and 3 of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific accordingly.

40th plenary meeting
18 July 1996

1996/4. New directions for the Economic Commission for Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa as adopted by the Council in its resolution 671 A (XXV) of 29 April 1958 and amended by the Council in its resolutions 974 D I (XXXVI) of 5 July 1963, 1343 (XLV) of 18 July 1968 and 1978/68 of 4 August 1978,

Recalling also the various resolutions that have implications for the mandate and operations of the Commission, in particular General Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 33/202 of 29 January 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, and Assembly resolution 44/211 of 22 December 1989,

Noting with appreciation the endorsement by the Council of Commission resolution 718 (XXVI) of 12 May 1991 on the revitalization of the mandate and operational framework of the regional commission for Africa, 181/ as well as Commission resolutions 726 (XXVII) of 22 April 1992 on strengthening the Economic Commission for Africa to face Africa's development challenges in the 1990s 182/ and 779 (XXIX) of 4 May 1994 on strengthening the operational capacity of the Economic Commission for Africa, 183/

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 45/177 of 19 December 1990, 45/264 of 13 May 1991 and 46/235 of 13 April 1992 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to implement proposed restructuring measures whereby, inter alia, the regional commissions should be enabled fully to play their role under the authority of the Assembly and the Council, and particularly those regional commissions located in developing countries should be strengthened in the context of the overall objectives of the ongoing restructuring and revitalization process,

Having examined in depth the document entitled "Serving Africa better: strategic directions for the Economic Commission for Africa" 184/, and the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001, 185/

1. Expresses its appreciation for the process of reform and renewal of the Commission initiated by the Executive Secretary;

2. Endorses the new orientations of the Commission, as outlined in the document "Serving Africa better: strategic directions for the Economic Commission for Africa";

181/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 16 (E/1991/37), chap. IV.

182/ Ibid., 1992, Supplement No. 13 (E/1992/133), chap. IV, sect. A.

183/ Ibid., 1994, Supplement No. 20 (E/1994/40), chap. IV, sect. A.

184/ E/ECA/CM.22/2.

185/ E/ECA/CM.22/3.

3. Also endorses the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001, bearing in mind that in its implementation due emphasis will be given to the need for greater selectivity and impact;

4. Encourages the Executive Secretary to continue to strengthen the process of renewal and reform of the Commission in consultation with member States;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary, in close collaboration with the Bureau of the Commission, to carry out a revision of the work programme for the period 1996-1997, which has become necessary to reflect the new orientation of the Commission's work and to ensure a smooth transition in 1997 to the next medium-term plan. The revision must be within resources already approved for the Economic Commission for Africa by the General Assembly and must pay due regard to the efficiency measures required to implement the relevant decisions of the Assembly regarding the budget for the period 1996-1997;

6. Appeals to the Secretary-General to request the General Assembly to consider the revised work programme in conjunction with its review of the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001.

40th plenary meeting
18 July 1996

1996/46. Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with appreciation that the summaries of the economic surveys of the five regional commissions have been made available to the Council,

1. Recognizes that the regional commissions provide a useful forum and mechanism for enabling, promoting and strengthening regional cooperation and development;

2. Also recognizes that the regional commissions are the regional arm of the United Nations in the economic and social fields and facilitate the United Nations role of promoting development and international cooperation;

3. Notes with appreciation the role played by the regional commissions in the preparation of regional plans and programmes of action for United Nations conferences and in their necessary follow-up activities;

4. Recognizes that the regional commissions have important contributions to make to the deliberations of the Council, and that the regional perspectives of development should further enrich the Council's debate on economic and social development;

5. Recommends that the Council, at its resumed substantive session of 1996, consider placing the agenda item on regional cooperation at the beginning of the general segment of the substantive session of the Council;

6. Decides to incorporate in the existing format for this agenda item informal briefings and dialogue between the executive secretaries and the

Council along the lines of the informative briefing held on the margins of the substantive session of 1996;

7. Reaffirms the provisions regarding the review by the Council of the regional commissions contained in General Assembly resolution 50/227 and in Council resolution 1996/41.

52nd plenary meeting
26 July 1996

Decisions

1996/235. Venue of the twenty-seventh session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 18 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of the invitation from the Government of Aruba, decided that the twenty-seventh session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean would be held in Oranjestad, Aruba, in 1998.

1996/236. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 18 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields; 186/

(b) Summary of the economic survey of Europe, 1995; 187/

(c) Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1995; 188/

(d) Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Asia and the Pacific, 1996; 189/

(e) Summary of the economic survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995; 190/

(f) Summary of the economic and social developments in the ESCWA region, 1995. 191/

186/ E/1996/45 and Add.1.

187/ E/1996/46.

188/ E/1996/47.

189/ E/1996/48.

190/ E/1996/49.

191/ E/1996/50.

Regional cooperation in the economic and social and related fields

179. At the 48th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of Costa Rica, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.41), entitled "Regional cooperation in the economic and social and related fields", which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting with appreciation that the summaries of the economic surveys of the five regional commissions have been made available to the Council,

"1. Takes note of the following reports:

"(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/1996/45 and Add.1);

"(b) Summary of the economic survey of Europe, 1995 (E/1996/46);

"(c) Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1995 (E/1996/47);

"(d) Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Asia and the Pacific, 1996 (E/1996/48);

"(e) Summary of the economic survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995 (E/1996/49);

"(f) Summary of economic and social developments in the ESCWA region, 1995 (E/1996/50);

"2. Recognizes that the regional commissions provide an indispensable forum and mechanism for enabling, promoting and strengthening regional cooperation and development;

"3. Also recognizes that the regional commissions are the regional arm of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, and are essential for facilitating the United Nations central role of promoting development and international cooperation;

"4. Notes with appreciation the role played by the regional commissions in the preparation of regional plans and programmes of action for the recent major United Nations conferences and in their necessary follow-up activities;

"5. Recognizes that the regional commissions have important contributions to make to the policy deliberations of the Council in its high-level and coordination segments, and that the regional perspectives of development should further enrich the Council's debate on economic and social development;

"6. Decides, accordingly, on the need to allocate the agenda item on regional cooperation at the beginning of the general segment of the Council, and calls on the executive secretaries to participate in the high-level and coordination segments;

"7. Further decides to institutionalize the arrangements for the informal briefings and dialogue between the executive secretaries and the delegations of the Council to be held under the chairmanship of the President of the Council."

180. At the 52nd meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), reported on the outcome of informal consultations held on the draft resolution, and orally revised the text.

181. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised. See Council resolution 1996/46 (para. 178 above).

D. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories

INTRODUCTION

182. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of the permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories (agenda item 8) at its 34th, 35th and 51st meetings, on 15, 16 and 26 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.34, 35 and 51). The Council had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan (A/51/135-E/1996/51).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

183. Under agenda item 8, the Council adopted one resolution.

Resolution

1996/40. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 50/129 of 20 December 1995,

Recalling also its resolution 1995/49 of 28 July 1995,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of people under foreign occupation over their national resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and recalling Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and other resolutions in which the Security Council affirmed the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 192/ to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 904 (1994) of 18 March 1994, in which, inter alia, the Council called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to continue to take and implement measures, including, among others, confiscation of arms, with the aim of preventing illegal acts of violence by Israeli settlers, and called for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians in the occupied territory,

Aware of the negative and grave economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan,

Welcoming the ongoing Middle East peace process started at Madrid, in particular the signing at Washington on 13 September 1993 by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, 193/ and the signing at Washington on 28 September 1995 of the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip,

1. Takes note of the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia; 194/

2. Reaffirms that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 are illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development;

3. Recognizes the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied by Israel since 1967, and on the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan;

4. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the Syrian Golan to their natural and all other economic resources, and regards any infringement thereof as being illegal;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

51st plenary meeting
26 July 1996

192/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

193/ A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

194/ A/51/135-E/1996/51, annex.

PROCEEDINGS

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan

184. At the 37th meeting, on 17 July, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of Algeria, 195/, Egypt, Jordan, Mauritania, 195/ Qatar, 195/ the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates 195/ and Yemen, 195/ introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.23) entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan".

185. At the 51st meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Gerhard Walter Henze (Germany), informed the Council of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

186. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 44 to 1, with 5 abstentions. See Council resolution 1996/40 (para. 183 above). The voting was as follows: 196/

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belarus, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Romania, Russian Federation.

187. Before the draft resolution was adopted, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Lebanon. The observer for Algeria also made a statement.

188. After the draft resolution was adopted, the Russian Federation made a statement in explanation of vote. Statements were also made by the observers for Israel, Algeria (on behalf of the Arab States) and the Syrian Arab Republic.

195/ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

196/ The delegation of Bangladesh subsequently indicated that, had it been present at the time of the voting, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

E. Coordination questions

INTRODUCTION

189. At its substantive session, the Council considered coordination questions (agenda item 9) at its 48th meeting, on 24 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/1996/SR.48). The Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the cooperation agreement between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration (E/1996/90).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

190. Under agenda item 9 as a whole, the Council adopted one decision.

Decision

1996/296. Cooperation agreement between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 24 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the cooperation agreement between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration. 197/

1. Reports of the coordination bodies

INTRODUCTION

191. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of reports of the coordination bodies (agenda item 9 (a)) at its 48th meeting, on 24 July, and decided that the item should remain open. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (see E/1996/SR.48). At its resumed substantive session, the Council considered the item jointly with item 11 (Programme and related questions in the economic, social and related fields) at its 54th and 55th meetings, on 13 and 14 November 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.54 and 55). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the first and second parts of its thirty-sixth session (A/51/16 (Parts I and II)); 198/

(b) Report of the twenty-ninth series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination (E/1996/4 and Corr.1);

197/ E/1996/90.

198/ For the final text, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/51/16).

(c) Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1995 (E/1996/18 and Add.1).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

192. Under agenda items 9 (a) and 11, the Council adopted one decision.

1996/312. Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with coordination questions and programme and related questions in the economic, social and related fields

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the first and second parts of its thirty-sixth session; 199/

(b) Report of the twenty-ninth series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination; 200/

(c) Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1995. 201/

2. International cooperation in the field of informatics

INTRODUCTION

193. The Council considered the question of international cooperation in the field of informatics (agenda item 9 (b)) at its 36th, 43rd and 50th meetings, on 16, 22 and 25 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.36, 43 and 50). The Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the field of informatics (E/1996/81).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

194. Under agenda item 9 (b), the Council adopted one resolution.

199/ A/51/16 (Parts I and II). For the final text, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/51/16).

200/ E/1996/4 and Corr.1.

201/ E/1996/18 and Add.1.

Resolution

1996/35. The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

The Economic and Social Council,

Conscious of the deep interest of Member States in harnessing the benefits of new information technologies for furthering the objectives of the United Nations, including the objectives of economic and social development,

Recalling its resolutions 1991/70 of 26 July 1991, 1992/60 of 31 July 1992, 1993/56 of 29 July 1993, 1994/46 of 29 July 1994 and 1995/61 of 28 July 1995 on the need to harmonize and improve United Nations information systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States, with due regard to all official languages,

Recalling also that in its resolution 1995/61 it requested the President of the Economic and Social Council to convene, initially for one year, an ad hoc open-ended working group, from within existing resources, to make appropriate recommendations for the due fulfilment of the provisions of previous resolutions on this item,

Welcoming the oral report presented by the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics on the progress achieved so far by the Working Group in fulfilling its mandate,

Appreciating that the work of the Working Group has not involved any additional expenditures and that its needs have been met from within existing resources,

Appreciating also the actions taken by the Working Group significantly to expand and improve the connectivity between United Nations databases and those of Member States, including their permanent missions, and the training programme initiated to that end,

Taking note with interest of the proposed initiatives, including the setting up of videoconferencing rooms that the permanent missions could use, and the updating of the connection between the United Nations Internet facility and its optical disk system,

Taking note of the request made by the Commission on Sustainable Development in its decision 4/5 202/ that the Working Group give particular attention to devising a means of facilitating the access of Member States to environmental databases throughout the United Nations system,

Agreeing with the assessment contained in the report of the Working Group that further work needs to be done by the Working Group to fulfil its mandate,

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202/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 8 (E/1996/28), chap. I, sect. C.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on follow-up action taken, 203/

1. Reiterates, once again, the high priority it attaches to easy, economical, uncomplicated and unhindered access for States Members of the United Nations and for observers, through, inter alia, their permanent missions, to the growing number of computerized databases and information systems and services of the United Nations;

2. Calls for the urgent and continued implementation of measures required to achieve these objectives;

3. Stresses the continuing need for representatives of States to be closely consulted and actively associated with the respective executive and governing bodies of United Nations institutions dealing with informatics within the United Nations system, so that the specific needs of States as internal end-users can be given due priority;

4. Decides that the action programme to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States should continue to be implemented from within existing resources and in full consultation with the representatives of States;

5. Commends the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics for the concrete actions it has taken in pursuance of its mandate;

6. Requests the President of the Economic and Social Council to convene the Working Group for one more year, from within existing resources, for the due fulfilment of the provisions of the Council resolutions on this item;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to extend full cooperation to the Working Group and to give priority to implementing its recommendations;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to report on the follow-up action taken on the present resolution, including the findings of the Working Group, to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1997.

50th plenary meeting
25 July 1996

PROCEEDINGS

The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

195. At the 43rd meeting, on 22 July, the representative of the Czech Republic, on behalf of Albania, 204/ Algeria, 204/ Antigua and Barbuda, 204/ Argentina, Armenia, 204/ Bangladesh, Benin, 204/ Bhutan, 204/ Bolivia, 204/ Bosnia and Herzegovina, 204/ Botswana, 204/ Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, 204/

203/ E/1996/81.

204/ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, 204/ Cambodia, 204/ Cape Verde, 204/ Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, 204/ Cuba, 204/ Cyprus, 204/ the Czech Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 204/ Djibouti, 204/ the Dominican Republic, 204/ Ecuador, 204/ Egypt, El Salvador, 204/ Eritrea, 204/ Ethiopia, 204/ Fiji, 204/ Gabon, the Gambia, 204/ Ghana, Guatemala, 204/ Guinea, 204/ Guinea-Bissau, 204/ Guyana, Haiti, 204/ Honduras, 204/ Hungary, 204/ Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, 204/ Iraq, 204/ Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, 204/ Kyrgyzstan, 204/ Latvia, 204/ Lebanon, Lesotho, 204/ Liechtenstein, 204/ Lithuania, 204/ Madagascar, 204/ Malawi, 204/ Malaysia, Mali, 204/ Malta, 204/ Mexico, 204/ Mongolia, 204/ Morocco, 204/ Mozambique, 204/ Myanmar, 204/ Namibia, 204/ Nepal, 204/ New Zealand, 204/ Nicaragua, the Niger, 204/ Nigeria, 204/ Pakistan, Panama, 204/ Papua New Guinea, 204/ Paraguay, Peru, 204/ the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, 204/ the Republic of Moldova, 204/ Romania, Rwanda, 204/ Saudi Arabia, 204/ Senegal, Sierra Leone, 204/ Singapore, 204/ Slovakia, 204/ Slovenia, 204/ South Africa, Sri Lanka, 204/ the Sudan, Suriname, 204/ the Syrian Arab Republic, 204/ Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, 204/ Uganda, Ukraine, 204/ the United Arab Emirates, 204/ the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, 204/ Uzbekistan, 204/ Venezuela, Viet Nam, 204/ Yemen, 204/ Zaire, 204/ Zambia 204/ and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.27) entitled "The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States". Subsequently, Belarus and Oman 204/ joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

196. At the 50th meeting, on 25 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), informed the Council of the oral revisions to the text agreed upon as a result of informal consultations held thereon.

197. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft resolution E/1996/L.27, as orally revised. See Council resolution 1996/35 (para. 194 above).

198. After the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of Pakistan made a statement.

3. Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

INTRODUCTION

199. The Council considered the question of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (agenda item 9 (c)) at its 37th, 45th and 52nd meetings, on 17, 23 and 26 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.37, 45 and 52). The Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (E/1996/42).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

200. Under agenda item 9 (c), the Council adopted one resolution.

Resolution

1996/47. Report of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1994/24 of 26 July 1994, by which it endorsed the establishment of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Director of the Programme, 205/

Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved since 1 January 1996 in the implementation of the activities of the Programme,

Noting with concern that human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) has devastating social, economic and other related impacts on the population of the affected countries,

Noting also with concern the need for adequate resources to be made available by the six co-sponsoring organizations and the international community in the fight against HIV/AIDS,

Noting the need for more focused and in-depth consideration by the Council of the issue of HIV/AIDS and its impact,

1. Invites the Secretary-General to play an active advocacy role in regard to the serious threat posed by the spread of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) in order to raise global awareness and thus help to prevent the further spread of HIV/AIDS;

2. Urges the United Nations Secretariat to be fully and effectively involved in the fight against HIV/AIDS;

3. Decides to review the operations and activities of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome by including in its agenda in alternate years, beginning in 1997, the item entitled "Report on the work of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome";

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Council, at its substantive session of 1997, a concise initial report of the Executive Director of the Programme, prepared in collaboration with all relevant specialized agencies, the United Nations Secretariat and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and to submit thereafter to the Council, on a biennial basis, a comprehensive report on the progress made in the fight against HIV/AIDS and its impact on the countries affected, including the implementation of the present resolution;

205/ E/1996/42.

5. Recommends that HIV/AIDS and its social, economic and related impacts on the overall development process be considered a possible future theme for the high-level segment of the Council;

6. Appeals to the six co-sponsoring organizations, the international community and the countries affected to increase substantially their contribution to the Programme and to the resources needed for the fight against HIV/AIDS.

52nd plenary meeting
26 July 1996

PROCEEDINGS

Report of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

201. At the 45th meeting, on 23 July, the representative of Uganda, on behalf of Algeria, 206/ Argentina, Australia, Austria, 206/ Belgium, 206/ Botswana, 206/ Canada, Cape Verde, 206/ Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, 206/ Denmark, 206/ Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Ireland, Italy, 206/ Kenya, 206/ Luxembourg, Malawi, 206/ Mozambique, 206/ the Netherlands, Nigeria, 206/ Portugal, South Africa, Spain, 206/ Sweden, Switzerland, 206/ Thailand, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, 206/ introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.34) entitled "Report of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome", which read as follows:

> "The Economic and Social Council,
>
> "Recalling its resolution 1994/24, by which it endorsed the establishment of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome,
>
> "Taking note of the report of the Executive Director of the Programme, 207/
>
> "Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved since 1 January 1996 in the implementation of the activities of the Programme,
>
> "Noting with concern that human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) has devastating social, economic and other related impacts on the population of the affected countries,
>
> "Noting with concern the need for adequate resources to be made available by the co-sponsors and the international community in the fight against HIV/AIDS,

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206/ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

207/ E/1996/42.

"*Noting further* the need for more focused and in-depth consideration by the Council of the issue of HIV/AIDS and its impact,

"1. *Invites* the Secretary-General to play an active advocacy role in regard to the serious threat posed by the spread of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) in order to raise global awareness and thus help to prevent the further spread of HIV/AIDS;

"2. *Urges* that the United Nations Secretariat provide full and effective support in the fight against HIV/AIDS by, *inter alia*, participating in the work of the Committee of Co-sponsoring Organizations and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome as an observer;

"3. *Requests* the Council to include on its agenda in alternate years, beginning in 1997, the item 'Report on the work of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome';

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with all relevant specialized agencies, the United Nations Secretariat and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to submit a comprehensive report to the Council at its substantive session of 1997, and thereafter on a biennial basis, on the progress made in the fight against HIV/AIDS; its impact on the countries affected; and the implementation of the present resolution;

"5. *Recommends* that HIV/AIDS and its social, economic and related impacts on the overall development process be considered as a possible theme for the high-level segment of the Council at its substantive session of 1997;

"6. *Appeals* to the co-sponsors, the international community and the countries affected to increase substantially their contribution to the Programme and to the resources needed for the fight against HIV/AIDS."

202. At the 52nd meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.46) entitled "Report of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome", which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/1996/L.34.

203. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft resolution E/1996/L.46. See Council resolution 1996/47 (para. 200 above).

204. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/1996/L.46, draft resolution E/1996/L.34 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

F. Non-governmental organizations

INTRODUCTION

205. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of non-governmental organizations (agenda item 10) at its 48th, 49th and 52nd meetings, on 24, 25 and 26 July 1996. At its resumed substantive session, the Council considered the item at its 53rd to 56th meetings, on 10 October and 13, 14, and 20 November 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.48, 49 and 52-56). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1996/58);

(b) Letter dated 21 June 1996 from the Chairman of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/1996/92);

(c) Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1996/102 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

206. Under agenda item 10, the Council adopted one resolution and seven decisions.

Resolution

1996/31. Consultative relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolution 1993/80 of 30 July 1993, in which it requested a general review of arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, with a view to updating, if necessary, Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968, as well as introducing coherence in the rules governing the participation of non-governmental organizations in international conferences convened by the United Nations, and also an examination of ways and means of improving practical arrangements for the work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Secretariat,

Recalling further its decision 1995/304 of 26 July 1995,

Confirming the need to take into account the full diversity of the non-governmental organizations at the national, regional and international levels, *Acknowledging* the breadth of non-governmental organizations' expertise and the capacity of non-governmental organizations to support the work of the United Nations,

Taking into account the changes in the non-governmental sector, including the emergence of a large number of national and regional organizations,

Calling upon the governing bodies of the relevant organizations, bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to examine the principles and practices relating to their consultations with non-governmental organizations and to take action, as appropriate, to promote coherence in the light of the provisions of the present resolution,

Approves the following update of the arrangements set out in its resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968:

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSULTATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Part I

PRINCIPLES TO BE APPLIED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULTATIVE RELATIONS

The following principles shall be applied in establishing consultative relations with non-governmental organizations:

1. The organization shall be concerned with matters falling within the competence of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies.

2. The aims and purposes of the organization shall be in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

3. The organization shall undertake to support the work of the United Nations and to promote knowledge of its principles and activities, in accordance with its own aims and purposes and the nature and scope of its competence and activities.

4. Except where expressly stated otherwise, the term "organization" shall refer to non-governmental organizations at the national, subregional, regional or international levels.

5. Consultative relationships may be established with international, regional, subregional and national organizations, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles and criteria established under the present resolution. The Committee, in considering applications for consultative status, should ensure, to the extent possible, participation of non-governmental organizations from all regions, and particularly from developing countries, in order to help achieve a just, balanced, effective and genuine involvement of non-governmental organizations from all regions and areas of the world. The Committee shall also pay particular attention to non-governmental organizations that have special expertise or experience upon which the Council may wish to draw.

6. Greater participation of non-governmental organizations from developing countries in international conferences convened by the United Nations should be encouraged.

7. Greater involvement of non-governmental organizations from countries with economies in transition should be encouraged.

8. Regional, subregional and national organizations, including those affiliated to an international organization already in status, may be admitted provided that they can demonstrate that their programme of work is of direct relevance to the aims and purposes of the United Nations and, in the case of national organizations, after consultation with the Member State concerned. The views expressed by the Member State, if any, shall be communicated to the non-governmental organization concerned, which shall have the opportunity to respond to those views through the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

9. The organization shall be of recognized standing within the particular field of its competence or of a representative character. Where there exist a number of organizations with similar objectives, interests and basic views in a given field, they may, for the purposes of consultation with the Council, form a joint committee or other body authorized to carry on such consultation for the group as a whole.

10. The organization shall have an established headquarters, with an executive officer. It shall have a democratically adopted constitution, a copy of which shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and which shall provide for the determination of policy by a conference, congress or other representative body, and for an executive organ responsible to the policy-making body.

11. The organization shall have authority to speak for its members through its authorized representatives. Evidence of this authority shall be presented, if requested.

12. The organization shall have a representative structure and possess appropriate mechanisms of accountability to its members, who shall exercise effective control over its policies and actions through the exercise of voting rights or other appropriate democratic and transparent decision-making processes. Any such organization that is not established by a governmental entity or intergovernmental agreement shall be considered a non-governmental organization for the purpose of these arrangements, including organizations that accept members designated by governmental authorities, provided that such membership does not interfere with the free expression of views of the organization.

13. The basic resources of the organization shall be derived in the main part from contributions of the national affiliates or other components or from individual members. Where voluntary contributions have been received, their amounts and donors shall be faithfully revealed to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. Where, however, the above criterion is not fulfilled and an organization is financed from other sources, it must explain to the satisfaction of the Committee its reasons for not meeting the requirements laid down in this paragraph. Any financial contribution or other support, direct or indirect, from a Government to the organization shall be openly declared to the Committee through the Secretary-General and fully recorded in

the financial and other records of the organization and shall be devoted to purposes in accordance with the aims of the United Nations.

14. In considering the establishment of consultative relations with a non-governmental organization, the Council will take into account whether the field of activity of the organization is wholly or mainly within the field of a specialized agency, and whether or not it could be admitted when it has, or may have, a consultative arrangement with a specialized agency.

15. The granting, suspension and withdrawal of consultative status, as well as the interpretation of norms and decisions relating to this matter, are the prerogative of Member States exercised through the Economic and Social Council and its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. A non-governmental organization applying for general or special consultative status or a listing on the Roster shall have the opportunity to respond to any objections being raised in the Committee before the Committee takes its decision.

16. The provisions of the present resolution shall apply to the United Nations regional commissions and their subsidiary bodies mutatis mutandis.

17. In recognizing the evolving relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, will consider reviewing the consultative arrangements as and when necessary to facilitate, in the most effective manner possible, the contributions of non-governmental organizations to the work of the United Nations.

Part II

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE NATURE OF THE CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

18. A clear distinction is drawn in the Charter of the United Nations between participation without vote in the deliberations of the Council and the arrangements for consultation. Under Articles 69 and 70, participation is provided for only in the case of States not members of the Council, and of specialized agencies. Article 71, applying to non-governmental organizations, provides for suitable arrangements for consultation. This distinction, deliberately made in the Charter, is fundamental and the arrangements for consultation should not be such as to accord to non-governmental organizations the same rights of participation as are accorded to States not members of the Council and to the specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations.

19. The arrangements should not be such as to overburden the Council or transform it from a body for coordination of policy and action, as contemplated in the Charter, into a general forum for discussion.

20. Decisions on arrangements for consultation should be guided by the principle that consultative arrangements are to be made, on the one hand, for the purpose of enabling the Council or one of its bodies to secure expert information or advice from organizations having special competence in the subjects for which consultative arrangements are made, and, on the other hand, to enable international, regional, subregional and national organizations that represent important elements of public opinion to express their views.

Therefore, the arrangements for consultation made with each organization should relate to the subjects for which that organization has a special competence or in which it has a special interest. The organizations given consultative status should be limited to those whose activities in fields set out in paragraph 1 above qualify them to make a significant contribution to the work of the Council and should, in sum, as far as possible reflect in a balanced way the major viewpoints or interests in these fields in all areas and regions of the world.

Part II

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULTATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

21. In establishing consultative relationships with each organization, regard shall be had to the nature and scope of its activities and to the assistance it may be expected to give to the Council or its subsidiary bodies in carrying out the functions set out in Chapters IX and X of the Charter of the United Nations.

22. Organizations that are concerned with most of the activities of the Council and its subsidiary bodies and can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Council that they have substantive and sustained contributions to make to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations in fields set out in paragraph 1 above, and are closely involved with the economic and social life of the peoples of the areas they represent and whose membership, which should be considerable, is broadly representative of major segments of society in a large number of countries in different regions of the world shall be known as organizations in general consultative status.

23. Organizations that have a special competence in, and are concerned specifically with, only a few of the fields of activity covered by the Council and its subsidiary bodies, and that are known within the fields for which they have or seek consultative status shall be known as organizations in special consultative status.

24. Other organizations that do not have general or special consultative status but that the Council, or the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with the Council or its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, considers can make occasional and useful contributions to the work of the Council or its subsidiary bodies or other United Nations bodies within their competence shall be included in a list (to be known as the Roster). This list may also include organizations in consultative status or a similar relationship with a specialized agency or a United Nations body. These organizations shall be available for consultation at the request of the Council or its subsidiary bodies. The fact that an organization is on the Roster shall not in itself be regarded as a qualification for general or special consultative status should an organization seek such status.

25. Organizations to be accorded special consultative status because of their interest in the field of human rights should pursue the goals of promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

26. Major organizations one of whose primary purposes is to promote the aims, objectives and purposes of the United Nations and a furtherance of the understanding of its work may be accorded consultative status.

Part IV

CONSULTATION WITH THE COUNCIL

Provisional agenda

27. The provisional agenda of the Council shall be communicated to organizations in general consultative status and special consultative status and to those on the Roster.

28. Organizations in general consultative status may propose to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations that the Committee request the Secretary-General to place items of special interest to the organizations in the provisional agenda of the Council.

Attendance at meetings

29. Organizations in general consultative status and special consultative status may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies. Those on the Roster may have representatives present at such meetings concerned with matters within their field of competence. These attendance arrangements may be supplemented to include other modalities of participation.

Written statements

30. Written statements relevant to the work of the Council may be submitted by organizations in general consultative status and special consultative status on subjects in which these organizations have a special competence. Such statements shall be circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the members of the Council, except those statements that have become obsolete, for example, those dealing with matters already disposed of and those that had already been circulated in some other form.

31. The following conditions shall be observed regarding the submission and circulation of such statements:

(a) The written statement shall be submitted in one of the official languages;

(b) It shall be submitted in sufficient time for appropriate consultation to take place between the Secretary-General and the organization before circulation;

(c) The organization shall give due consideration to any comments that the Secretary-General may make in the course of such consultation before transmitting the statement in final form;

(d) A written statement submitted by an organization in general consultative status will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 2,000 words. Where a statement is in excess of 2,000 words, the organizations shall submit a summary which will be circulated or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon a specific request of the Council or its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations;

(e) A written statement submitted by an organization in special consultative status or on the Roster will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 500 words. Where a statement is in excess of 500 words, the organization shall submit a summary which will be circulated; such statements will be circulated in full, however, upon a specific request of the Council or its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations;

(f) The Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Council, or the Council or its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, may invite organizations on the Roster to submit written statements. The provisions of subparagraphs (a), (b), (c) and (e) above shall apply to such statements;

(g) A written statement or summary, as the case may be, will be circulated by the Secretary-General in the working languages, and, upon the request of a member of the Council, in any of the official languages.

Oral presentations during meetings

32. (a) The Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations shall make recommendations to the Council as to which organizations in general consultative status should make an oral presentation to the Council and on which items they should be heard. Such organizations shall be entitled to make one statement to the Council, subject to the approval of the Council. In the absence of a subsidiary body of the Council with jurisdiction in a major field of interest to the Council and to organizations in special consultative status, the Committee may recommend that organizations in special consultative status be heard by the Council on the subject in its field of interest;

(b) Whenever the Council discusses the substance of an item proposed by a non-governmental organization in general consultative status and included in the agenda of the Council, such an organization shall be entitled to present orally to the Council, as appropriate, an introductory statement of an expository nature. Such an organization may be invited by the President of the Council, with the consent of the relevant body, to make, in the course of the discussion of the item before the Council, an additional statement for purposes of clarification.

Part V

CONSULTATION WITH COMMISSIONS AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE COUNCIL

Provisional agenda

33. The provisional agenda of sessions of commissions and other subsidiary organs of the Council shall be communicated to organizations in general consultative status and special consultative status and those on the Roster.

34. Organizations in general consultative status may propose items for the provisional agenda of commissions, subject to the following conditions:

(a) An organization that intends to propose such an item shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations at least 63 days before the commencement of the session and before formally proposing an item shall give due consideration to any comments the Secretary-General may make;

(b) The proposal shall be formally submitted with the relevant basic documentation not later than 49 days before the commencement of the session. The item shall be included in the agenda of the commission if it is adopted by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.

Attendance at meetings

35. Organizations in general consultative status and special consultative status may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the commissions and other subsidiary organs of the Council. Organizations on the Roster may have representatives present at such meetings that are concerned with matters within their field of competence. These attendance arrangements may be supplemented to include other modalities of participation.

Written statements

36. Written statements relevant to the work of the commissions or other subsidiary organs may be submitted by organizations in general consultative status and special consultative status on subjects for which these organizations have a special competence. Such statements shall be circulated by the Secretary-General to members of the commission or other subsidiary organs, except those statements that have become obsolete, for example, those dealing with matters already disposed of and those that have already been circulated in some other form to members of the commission or other subsidiary organs.

37. The following conditions shall be observed regarding the submission and circulation of such written statements:

(a) The written statement shall be submitted in one of the official languages;

(b) It shall be submitted in sufficient time for appropriate consultation to take place between the Secretary-General and the organization before circulation;

(c) The organization shall give due consideration to any comments that the Secretary-General may make in the course of such consultation before transmitting the statement in final form;

(d) A written statement submitted by an organization in general consultative status will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 2,000 words. Where a statement is in excess of 2,000 words, the organization shall submit a summary, which will be circulated, or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the commission or other subsidiary organs;

(e) A written statement submitted by an organization in special consultative status will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 1,500 words. Where a statement is in excess of 1,500 words, the organization shall submit a summary, which will be circulated, or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the commission or other subsidiary organs;

(f) The Secretary-General, in consultation with the chairman of the relevant commission or other subsidiary organ, or the commission or other subsidiary organ itself, may invite organizations on the Roster to submit written statements. The provisions in subparagraphs (a), (b), (c) and (e) above shall apply to such statements;

(g) A written statement or summary, as the case may be, will be circulated by the Secretary-General in the working languages and, upon the request of a member of the commission or other subsidiary organ, in any of the official languages.

Oral presentations during meetings

38. (a) The commission or other subsidiary organs may consult with organizations in general consultative status and special consultative status either directly or through a committee or committees established for the purpose. In all cases, such consultations may be arranged upon the request of the organization;

(b) On the recommendation of the Secretary-General and at the request of the commission or other subsidiary organs, organizations on the Roster may also be heard by the commission or other subsidiary organs.

Special studies

39. Subject to the relevant rules of procedure on financial implications, a commission or other subsidiary organ may recommend that an organization that has special competence in a particular field should undertake specific studies or investigations or prepare specific papers for the commission. The limitations of paragraphs 37 (d) and (e) above shall not apply in this case.

Part VI

CONSULTATIONS WITH AD HOC COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

40. The arrangements for consultation between ad hoc committees of the Council authorized to meet between sessions of the Council and organizations in general consultative status and special consultative status and on the Roster shall follow those approved for commissions of the Council, unless the Council or the committee decides otherwise.

Part VII

PARTICIPATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES CONVENED BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND THEIR PREPARATORY PROCESS

41. Where non-governmental organizations have been invited to participate in an international conference convened by the United Nations, their accreditation is the prerogative of Member States, exercised through the respective preparatory committee. Such accreditation should be preceded by an appropriate process to determine their eligibility.

42. Non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, special consultative status and on the Roster, that express their wish to attend the relevant international conferences convened by the United Nations and the meetings of the preparatory bodies of the said conferences shall as a rule be accredited for participation. Other non-governmental organizations wishing to be accredited may apply to the secretariat of the conference for this purpose in accordance with the following requirements.

43. The secretariat of the conference shall be responsible for the receipt and preliminary evaluation of requests from non-governmental organizations for accreditation to the conference and its preparatory process. In the discharge of its functions, the secretariat of the conference shall work in close cooperation and coordination with the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Secretariat, and shall be guided by the relevant provisions of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) as updated.

44. All such applications must be accompanied by information on the competence of the organization and the relevance of its activities to the work of the conference and its preparatory committee, with an indication of the particular areas of the conference agenda and preparations to which such competence and relevance pertain, and should include, inter alia, the following information:

(a) The purpose of the organization;

(b) Information as to the programmes and activities of the organization in areas relevant to the conference and its preparatory process and the country or countries in which they are carried out. Non-governmental organizations seeking accreditation shall be asked to confirm their interest in the goals and objectives of the conference;

(c) Confirmation of the activities of the organization at the national, regional or international level;

(d) Copies of the annual or other reports of the organization with financial statements, and a list of financial sources and contributions, including governmental contributions;

(e) A list of members of the governing body of the organization and their countries of nationality;

(f) A description of the membership of the organization, indicating the total number of members, the names of organizations that are members and their geographical distribution;

(g) A copy of the constitution and/or by-laws of the organization.

45. In the evaluation of the relevance of applications of non-governmental organizations for accreditation to the conference and its preparatory process, it is agreed that a determination shall be made based on their background and involvement in the subject areas of the conference.

46. The secretariat shall publish and disseminate to Member States on a periodic basis the updated list of applications received. Member States may submit comments on any of the applications on the list 14 days from receipt of the above-mentioned list by Member States. The comments of Member States shall be communicated to the non-governmental organization concerned, which shall have the opportunity to respond.

47. In cases where the secretariat believes, on the basis of the information provided in accordance with the present resolution, that the organization has established its competence and the relevance of its activities to the work of the preparatory committee, it shall recommend to the preparatory committee that the organization be accredited. In cases where the secretariat does not recommend the granting of accreditation, it shall make available to the preparatory committee its reasons for not doing so. The secretariat should ensure that its recommendations are available to members of the preparatory committee at least one week prior to the start of each session. The secretariat must notify such applicants of the reasons for non-recommendation and provide an opportunity to respond to objections and furnish additional information as may be required.

48. The preparatory committee shall decide on all recommendations for accreditation within 24 hours after the recommendations of the secretariat have been taken up by the preparatory committee in plenary meeting. In the event of a decision not being taken within this period, interim accreditation shall be accorded until such time as a decision is taken.

49. A non-governmental organization that has been granted accreditation to attend a session of the preparatory committee, including related preparatory meetings of regional commissions, may attend all its future sessions, as well as the conference itself.

50. In recognition of the intergovernmental nature of the conference and its preparatory process, active participation of non-governmental organizations therein, while welcome, does not entail a negotiating role.

51. The non-governmental organizations accredited to the international conference may be given, in accordance with established United Nations practice and at the discretion of the chairperson and the consent of the body concerned, an opportunity to briefly address the preparatory committee and the conference in plenary meetings and their subsidiary bodies.

52. Non-governmental organizations accredited to the conference may make written presentations during the preparatory process in the official languages of the United Nations as they deem appropriate. Those written presentations shall not be issued as official documents except in accordance with United Nations rules of procedure.

53. Non-governmental organizations without consultative status that participate in international conferences and wish to obtain consultative status later on

should apply through the normal procedures established under Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) as updated. Recognizing the importance of the participation of non-governmental organizations that attend a conference in the follow-up process, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, in considering their application, shall draw upon the documents already submitted by that organization for accreditation to the conference and any additional information submitted by the non-governmental organization supporting its interest, relevance and capacity to contribute to the implementation phase. The Committee shall review such applications as expeditiously as possible so as to allow participation of the respective organization in the implementation phase of the conference. In the interim, the Economic and Social Council shall decide on the participation of non-governmental organizations accredited to an international conference in the work of the relevant functional commission on the follow-up to and implementation of that conference.

54. The suspension and withdrawal of the accreditation of non-governmental organizations to United Nations international conferences at all stages shall be guided by the relevant provisions of the present resolution.

Part VIII

SUSPENSION AND WITHDRAWAL OF CONSULTATIVE STATUS

55. Organizations granted consultative status by the Council and those on the Roster shall conform at all times to the principles governing the establishment and nature of their consultative relations with the Council. In periodically reviewing the activities of non-governmental organizations on the basis of the reports submitted under paragraph 61 (c) below and other relevant information, the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations shall determine the extent to which the organizations have complied with the principles governing consultative status and have contributed to the work of the Council, and may recommend to the Council suspension of or exclusion from consultative status of organizations that have not met the requirements for consultative status as set forth in the present resolution.

56. In cases where the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations has decided to recommend that the general or special consultative status of a non-governmental organization or its listing on the Roster be suspended or withdrawn, the non-governmental organization concerned shall be given written reasons for that decision and shall have an opportunity to present its response for appropriate consideration by the Committee as expeditiously as possible.

57. The consultative status of non-governmental organizations with the Economic and Social Council and the listing of those on the Roster shall be suspended up to three years or withdrawn in the following cases:

(a) If an organization, either directly or through its affiliates or representatives acting on its behalf, clearly abuses its status by engaging in a pattern of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations including unsubstantiated or politically motivated acts against Member States of the United Nations incompatible with those purposes and principles;

(b) If there exists substantiated evidence of influence from proceeds resulting from internationally recognized criminal activities such as the illicit drugs trade, money-laundering or the illegal arms trade;

(c) If, within the preceding three years, an organization did not make any positive or effective contribution to the work of the United Nations and, in particular, of the Council or its commissions or other subsidiary organs.

58. The consultative status of organizations in general consultative status and special consultative status and the listing of those on the Roster shall be suspended or withdrawn by the decision of the Economic and Social Council on the recommendation of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

59. An organization whose consultative status or whose listing on the Roster is withdrawn may be entitled to reapply for consultative status or for inclusion on the Roster not sooner than three years after the effective date of such withdrawal.

Part IX

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

60. The members of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations shall be elected by the Council on the basis of equitable geographical representation, in accordance with the relevant Council resolutions and decision 208/ and rules of procedure of the Council. 209/ The Committee shall elect its Chairman and other officers as necessary.

61. The functions of the Committee shall include the following:

(a) The Committee shall be responsible for regular monitoring of the evolving relationship between non-governmental organizations and the United Nations. With a view to fulfilling this responsibility, the Committee shall hold, before each of its sessions, and at other times as necessary, consultations with organizations in consultative status to discuss questions of interest to the Committee or to the organizations relating to the relationship between the non-governmental organizations and the United Nations. A report on such consultations shall be transmitted to the Council for appropriate action;

(b) The Committee shall hold its regular session before the substantive session of the Council each year and preferably before the sessions of functional commissions of the Council to consider applications for general consultative status and special consultative status and for listing on the Roster made by non-governmental organizations and requests for changes in status, and to make recommendations thereon to the Council. Upon approval by the Council, the Committee may hold other meetings as required to fulfil its mandated responsibilities. Organizations shall give due consideration to any comments on technical matters that the Secretary-General of the United Nations may make in receiving such applications for the Committee. The Committee shall consider at each such session applications received by the Secretary-General not

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208/ Council resolutions 1099 (XL) and 1981/50 and Council decision 1995/304.

209/ Rule 80 of the rules of procedure of the Council.

later than 1 June of the preceding year, on which sufficient data have been distributed to the members of the Committee not later than six weeks before the applications are to be considered. Transitional arrangements, if possible, may be made during the current year only. Reapplication by an organization for status, or a request for a change in status, shall be considered by the Committee at the earliest at its first session in the second year following the session at which the substance of the previous application or request was considered, unless at the time of such consideration it was decided otherwise;

(c) Organizations in general consultative status and special consultative status shall submit to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations through the Secretary-General every fourth year a brief report of their activities, specifically as regards the support they have given to the work of the United Nations. Based on findings of the Committee's examination of the report and other relevant information, the Committee may recommend to the Council any reclassification in status of the organization concerned as it deems appropriate. However, under exceptional circumstances, the Committee may ask for such a report from an individual organization in general consultative status or special consultative status or on the Roster, between the regular reporting dates;

(d) The Committee may consult, in connection with sessions of the Council or at such other times as it may decide, with organizations in general consultative status and special consultative status on matters within their competence, other than items in the agenda of the Council, on which the Council or the Committee or the organization requests consultation. The Committee shall report to the Council on such consultations;

(e) The Committee may consult, in connection with any particular session of the Council, with organizations in general consultative status and special consultative status on matters within the competence of the organizations concerning specific items already in the provisional agenda of the Council on which the Council or the Committee or the organization requests consultation, and shall make recommendations as to which organizations, subject to the provisions of paragraph 32 (a) above, should be heard by the Council or the appropriate committee and regarding which subjects should be heard. The Committee shall report to the Council on such consultations;

(f) The Committee shall consider matters concerning non-governmental organizations that may be referred to it by the Council or by commissions;

(g) The Committee shall consult with the Secretary-General, as appropriate, on matters affecting the consultative arrangements under Article 71 of the Charter, and arising therefrom;

(h) An organization that applies for consultative status should attest that it has been in existence for at least two years as at the date of receipt of the application by the Secretariat. Evidence of such existence shall be furnished to the Secretariat.

62. The Committee, in considering a request from a non-governmental organization in general consultative status that an item be placed in the agenda of the Council, shall take into account, among other things:

(a) The adequacy of the documentation submitted by the organization;

(b) The extent to which it is considered that the item lends itself to early and constructive action by the Council;

(c) The possibility that the item might be more appropriately dealt with elsewhere than in the Council.

63. Any decision by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations not to grant a request submitted by a non-governmental organization in general consultative status that an item be placed in the provisional agenda of the Council shall be considered final unless the Council decides otherwise.

Part X

CONSULTATION WITH THE SECRETARIAT

64. The Secretariat should be so organized as to enable it to carry out the duties assigned to it concerning the consultative arrangements and the accreditation of non-governmental organizations to United Nations international conferences as set forth in the present resolution.

65. All organizations in consultative relationship shall be able to consult with officers of the appropriate sections of the Secretariat on matters in which there is a mutual interest or a mutual concern. Such consultation shall be upon the request of the non-governmental organization or upon the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

66. The Secretary-General may request organizations in general consultative status and special consultative status and those on the Roster to carry out specific studies or prepare specific papers, subject to the relevant financial regulations.

67. The Secretary-General shall be authorized, within the means at his disposal, to offer to non-governmental organizations in consultative relationship facilities that include:

(a) Prompt and efficient distribution of such documents of the Council and its subsidiary bodies as shall in the judgement of the Secretary-General be appropriate;

(b) Access to the press documentation services provided by the United Nations;

(c) Arrangement of informal discussions on matters of special interest to groups or organizations;

(d) Use of the libraries of the United Nations;

(e) Provision of accommodation for conferences or smaller meetings of consultative organizations on the work of the Economic and Social Council;

(f) Appropriate seating arrangements and facilities for obtaining documents during public meetings of the General Assembly dealing with matters in the economic, social and related fields.

Part XI

SECRETARIAT SUPPORT

68. Adequate Secretariat support shall be required for fulfilment of the mandate defined for the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations with respect to carrying out the wider range of activities in which the enhanced involvement of non-governmental organizations is envisaged. The Secretary-General is requested to provide the necessary resources for this purpose and to take steps for improving the coordination within the Secretariat of units dealing with non-governmental organizations.

69. The Secretary-General is requested to make every effort to enhance and streamline as appropriate Secretariat support arrangements, and to improve practical arrangements on such matters as greater use of modern information and communication technology, establishment of an integrated database of non-governmental organizations, wide and timely dissemination of information on meetings, distribution of documentation, provision of access and transparent, simple and streamlined procedures for the attendance of non-governmental organizations in United Nations meetings, and to facilitate their broad-based participation.

70. The Secretary-General is requested to make the present resolution widely known, through proper channels, to facilitate the involvement of non-governmental organizations from all regions and areas of the world.

49th plenary meeting
25 July 1996

Decisions

1996/297. Non-governmental organizations

At its 49th plenary meeting on 25 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, reaffirming the importance of the contributions of non-governmental organizations to the work of the United Nations, and taking into account the contributions made by non-governmental organizations to recent international conferences, decided to recommend that the General Assembly examine, at its fifty-first session, the question of the participation of non-governmental organizations in all areas of the work of the United Nations, in the light of the experience gained through the arrangements for consultation between non-governmental organizations and the Economic and Social Council.

1996/309. Applications for participation in the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration on the rights of indigenous people from organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

A

At its 53rd and 55th plenary meetings, on 10 October and 14 November 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided to approve the participation of the following organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Council in the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group whose establishment was authorized by the Council in resolution 1995/32 of 25 July 1995:

Assembly of First Nations (Canada)

Association of Northern Indigenous Peoples of the Sakha Republic (ANIP) (Russian Federation)

Centro de Servicios Comunitarios (CESERCO) (Guatemala)

Chickasaw Nation (United States of America)

Confederated Tribes of the Indian Reservation (United States of America)

Federación de Ayllus del Sur-Oruro (Bolivia)

Fundación Amautica Fausto Reinaga (Bolivia)

International Alliance of Indigenous Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

L'auravetl'an Foundation (Liechtenstein)

Na Koa Ikaika O Ka Lahui Hawaii (United States of America)

Organización de Mujeres Indígenas de Bolivia (Bolivia)

Organization for Survival of the Illaikipiak Indigenous Maasai Group Initiative (Kenya)

Protect Kohanaiki Ohanai (United States of America)

Taller de Historia Oral Andina (Bolivia)

Upper Sioux Community/Pejihutazizi Oyate (United States of America)

B

At its 53rd and 55th plenary meetings, on 10 October and 14 November 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided to approve the participation of the Organización de la Nación Aymara (Peru), an organization not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, on a provisional basis, pending receipt of the views of the Government concerned.

1996/313. Applications for consultative status received from non-governmental organizations

At the 55th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided to grant the following non-governmental organizations consultative status:

General consultative status 210/

Academic Council on the United Nations System

Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development

Association of Non-Governmental Organizations

Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internationale

Environmental Development in the Third World (ENLF)

Foundation for the Support of the United Nations, Inc.

Good Neighbours International

Humane Society of the United States

Médicins du monde international

Union of Arab Banks

Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action

Special consultative status 210/

African Institute for Democracy

Alliance for Arab Women

American Civil Liberties Union

Arab Network for Environment and Development

Art of Living Foundation

Association for the Prevention of Torture

Association François-Xavier Bagnoud

Association haitienne d'aide aux enfants nécessiteux et au relèvement des communes de l'Artibonite

Association tunisienne des mères

Beth Chabad - International Jewish Educational and Cultural Network

Catholic Institute for International Relations

Center for Justice and International Law

Centre for Social Research

Centre for the Study of Administration of Relief

Centro de Estudios Europeos

Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Production of the Argentine Republic

Chernobyl Union International

210/ See Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, which contains an update of the arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations set out in Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968, in particular paragraphs 22-24 of the updated arrangements. "General consultative status" and "special consultative status" correspond to "category I" and "category II" referred to in Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).

Communities Forestry and Social Development Organization

Communicación Cultural

Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd

Dogal Hayati Koruma Dernegi (Society for the Protection of Nature)

European Federation of Older Students at Universities

European Intermodal Association

European Network of Policewomen

Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos

Federation of European Motorcyclists

FEMNET - African Women's Development and Communications Network

Fondazione Giovanni e Francesca Falcone

Forest Alliance of British Columbia

Fraternité Notre Dame, Inc.

Hope Worldwide

Institute of Social Studies Trust

Inter-African Network for Human Rights and Development

International Academy of Astronautics

International Association for Democracy in Africa

International Association of Peace Messenger Cities

International Association of Sheriff Officers and Judicial Officers

International Council of Prison Medical Services

International Federation of Hard of Hearing People

International Institute for Human Rights, Environment and Development

International Lactation Consultant Association

International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus

International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims

Jigyansu Tribal Research Centre

Mahila Dakshata Samiti

MATCH International Centre

Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights

Movimiento Cubano por la paz y la Soberanía de los Pueblos

National Space Society

Nature Conservancy, The

Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development

Organisation mondiale des experts-conseils arbitres

Peace Education Foundation

Rehab Group

Solar Cookers International

South North Development Initiative

Sulabh International

Together Foundation for Global Unity

Union Arabischer Mediziner in Europa (ARABMED)

Woods Hole Research Center

Word of Life Christian Fellowship

World Council of Independent Christian Churches

Roster

American Forest and Paper Association

Black Women's Agenda, Inc.

Centro de Estudios sobre Asia y Oceania

European Natural Gas Vehicle Association

Fondation La Providence

Foundation of Japanese Honorary Debts

Hawaii Association of International Buddhists

Human Service Alliance

International Council on Metals and the Environment

International Cremation Federation

International Rastafari Development Society

Margaret Sanger Centre International

National Rifle Association of America/Institute for Legislative Action

At the same meeting, the Council took note of the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations that the National Society for Human Rights be granted special consultative status with the Council, and agreed to take a decision on that issue at its organizational session for 1997. The Council noted that it was the intention of the Government of Namibia to supply relevant information to it at that session.

1996/314. Implementation of Economic and Social Council decision 1996/302

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided to grant Roster status to the following non-governmental organizations:

Arab Urban Development Institute

Asociación Cultural Sejekto de Costa Rica

Asociación Kunas Unidos por Napguana

Association of World Citizens

Association tunisienne pour la protection de la nature et de l'environnement
Canadian Council for International Cooperation
Canadian Forestry Association
Center for Development of International Law
Center for International Environmental Law
Central Florida Earth Alliance/Florida Coalition for Peace and Justice
Centre de recherche et d'information pour le développement
Centre for Environmental and Management Studies
Centre for Respect of Life and Environment
Citizens Alliance for Saving the Atmosphere and the Earth
Citizens Network for Sustainable Development
Commonweal
Convocatoría para la Defensa Ambiental
Council on International and Public Affairs
Country Women Association of Nigeria
Development Alternatives
Energy, Technology and the Environment (ETE 21)
Environmental Investigation Agency
Family Planning Association of Pakistan
Federación de Organizaciónes y Juntas Ambientalistas de Venezuela
Forum maghrebin pour l'environnement et de développement
Forum of African Voluntary Development Organizations
Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development
Fundaçao Museu do Homem Americano
Fundación Hernandiana
Fundación la Era Agrícola
Fundación Neotrópica
Fundación para la Defensa del Ambiente
Group for Study and Defence of Ecosystems of the Lower and Middle Amazon Region
Indian Committee of Youth Organizations
Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy
Instituto de Açao Cultural
Instituto de Analises Sociais e Economicas (IBASE)
Instituto del Tercer Mundo (Third World Institute)
International Collective in Support of Fishworkers
International Court of the Environment
International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements

International Institute for Sustainable Development
International Network for Environmental Management
Les Ami(e)s de la Terre
Netherlands National Committee for IUCN
Non-Governmental Committee on UNICEF
People's Commission on Environment and Development India
Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement
Pollution Probe
Red de Ecología Social
Réseau africain pour le développement
Sasagawa Peace Foundation
Société marocaine pour le droit de l'environnement
Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment
Southern California Ecumenical Council/Ecology Task Force
Stockholm Environment Institute
Tata Energy Research Institute
Tinker Institute on International Law and Organizations
UNED-UK/United Nations Environment and Development - United Kingdom Committee
United Methodist Church/General Board of Church Society
United Methodist Church/General Board of Global Ministries
United Nations Association in Canada
United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Nations Association of the USA
Verification Technology Information Centre
War on Want - Campaign Against World Poverty
Working Women's Forum (India)
World Conservation Monitoring Centre
World Federalist Association
World Wide Fund for Nature (Malaysia)

1996/315. Participation of non-governmental organizations accredited to the Fourth World Conference on Women in the work of the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-first session and of non-governmental organizations accredited to the World Summit for Social Development in the work of the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-fifth session

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) As an interim measure, and in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 53 of Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, to invite those non-governmental organizations that were accredited to the Fourth World Conference on Women or the World Summit for Social Development to attend only the forty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women or the thirty-fifth session of the Commission for Social Development, provided that they had started the process of applying for consultative status no later than one month prior to the relevant session;

(b) To request the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the non-governmental organizations accredited to the Fourth World Conference on Women and the World Summit for Social Development to the provisions of the present decision and to the process established under Council resolution 1996/31.

1996/318. Postponement of consideration of the question of the documentation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 20 November 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone consideration of the question of the documentation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to its organizational session for 1997.

1996/319. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 20 November 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 1996 session. 211/

PROCEEDINGS

207. At the 52nd meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a draft decision (E/1996/L.44), submitted by the representative of Costa Rica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), entitled "Non-governmental organizations", which read as follows:

> "The Economic and Social Council, recognizing the valuable contributions of the non-governmental organizations mentioned in Council decision 1993/220 of 26 May 1993 to the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and taking into account Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968, as updated, and its relevant paragraph 53, as well as Council decision 1994/300 of 29 July 1994, decides:
>
> "(a) That the Council and its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations should process the applications for a consultative relationship of those non-governmental organizations under the relevant provisions of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV), as updated;

211/ E/1996/102 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

"(b) To maintain on an exceptional basis the rights and privileges conferred on those non-governmental organizations mentioned in its decision 1993/220, in accordance with its decision 1993/215, for the purposes of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the special session of the General Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of Agenda 21, until the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations is able to process the applications mentioned above;

"(c) That the Committee should improve, streamline and update its working methods to enable it to process those applications and its normal workload, in a timely manner."

208. The draft decision was subsequently withdrawn in the light of the adoption of decision 1996/302 (see paras. 126-128 above).

Applications for participation in the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration on the rights on indigenous people from organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

209. At the 53rd and 55th meetings, on 10 October and 14 November, the Council considered the draft decision entitled "Applications for participation in the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration on the rights of indigenous people from organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council", recommended by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1996/102/Add.1 and Corr.1). By that draft decision, the Council would approve (a) the participation of 14 organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Council in the Working Group and (b) the participation of two organizations (L'auravetl'an Foundation (Liechtenstein) and Organización de la Nación Aymara (Peru)) not in consultative status with the Council, on a provisional basis, pending receipt of the views of the Government concerned.

210. The representative of Canada orally corrected the draft decision. The representative of the United States of America made a statement.

211. The Council then adopted the draft decision, as orally corrected.

212. At the 55th meeting, on 14 November, the President informed the Council that the Government of Liechtenstein had recommended that L'auravetl'an Foundation be considered fully accredited to the Working Group.

213. At the same meeting, the Council approved the recommendation.

214. For the decisions adopted at the 53rd and 55th meetings, see Council decisions 1996/309 A and B (para. 206 above).

215. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ireland and the observer for Peru.

Applications for consultative status received from non-governmental organizations

216. At the 55th meeting, on 14 November, the Council had before it draft decision I, entitled "Applications for consultative status received from non-governmental organizations", recommended by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1996/102, chap. I).

217. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), read out amendments to the draft decision, which had been agreed upon during informal consultations.

218. The Council then adopted the draft decision, as orally amended. See Council decision 1996/313 (para. 206 above).

219. Before the draft decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Tunisia, the United States of America and Cuba. After it was adopted, a statement was made by the representative of Ireland on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.

Implementation of Economic and Social Council decision 1996/302

220. At the 55th meeting, on 14 November, the Council adopted draft decision II, entitled "Implementation of Economic and Social Council decision 1996/302", recommended by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1996/102, chap. I). See Council decision 1996/314 (para. 206 above).

221. Before the draft decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, the United States of America and Cuba.

Postponement of consideration of the question of the documentation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

222. At the 55th meeting, on 14 November, the Council had before it draft decision III, entitled "Documentation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations", recommended by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1996/102, chap. I).

223. At the 56th meeting, on 20 November, the Council had before it a draft decision (E/1996/L.57), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft decision III recommended by the Committee. Draft decision E/1996/L.57 read as follows:

> "The Economic and Social Council affirms that the documentation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations should be issued in all six official languages of the Council, and requests the Secretariat to prepare for the Council at its organizational session for 1997 an assessment of ways to implement this decision within existing resources."

224. At the same meeting, the Council was informed that a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft decision, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Council, was contained in document E/1996/L.58.

225. Statements were then made by the representatives of Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Germany, the Czech Republic, the Russian Federation, China and the Congo, after which the meeting was suspended.

226. Upon resumption of the meeting, the representative of Germany read out the following draft decision:

> "The Economic and Social Council affirms that, in accordance with rule 32 of its rules of procedure, all documentation to the Council and its subsidiary machinery should be issued in all six official languages, and requests the Secretariat to present to the Council, at its organizational session for 1997, an assessment of all available options to conform with this rule with regard to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations."

227. Statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Tunisia, the United States of America, China and Germany. The Director of the Division for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat also made a statement.

228. On the proposal of the President, the Council decided to postpone consideration of the matter to its organizational session for 1997. See Council decision 1996/318 (para. 206 above).

Participation of non-governmental organizations accredited to the Fourth World Conference on Women in the work of the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-first session and of non-governmental organizations accredited to the World Summit for Social Development in the work of the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-fifth session

229. At the 55th meeting, on 14 November, the observer for the Bahamas 212/ introduced a draft decision (E/1996/L.55) entitled "Participation of non-governmental organizations accredited to the Fourth World Conference on Women in the work of the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-first session", which read as follows:

> "The Economic and Social Council, pursuant to paragraph 53 of the arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations as updated by the Council in its resolution 1996/31, under which the Council is empowered to decide on the participation of non-governmental organizations accredited to an international conference in the work of the relevant functional commission on the follow-up to and implementation of that conference, decides to approve the participation of the non-governmental organizations accredited to the Fourth World Conference on Women (see A/CONF.177/20, chap. II, para. 10) solely at the forty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women, at which the Commission will be dealing with the follow-up to the Conference."

230. At the same meeting, the observer for the Bahamas orally revised the draft decision.

231. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision, as orally revised. See Council decision 1996/315, para. 206 above.

212/ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

G. Programme and related questions in the economic, social and related fields

INTRODUCTION

232. At its substantive session, the Council considered programme and related questions in the economic, social and related fields (agenda item 11) at its 50th meeting, on 25 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/1996/SR.50).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

233. Under agenda item 11, the Council adopted one decision. 213/

Decision

1996/299. Dates of sessions of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies in 1997

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 25 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 1995/319 of 25 October 1995, in which it approved the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1996 and 1997 in the economic, social and related fields, approved the following changes in the dates of sessions of the Council and its subsidiary bodies in 1997:

(a) Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, first regular session of 1997 to be held at Headquarters from 20 to 24 January, second regular session of 1997 to be held at Headquarters from 17 to 21 March, annual session of 1997 to be held at Headquarters from 2 to 6 June, and third regular session of 1997 to be held at Headquarters from 8 to 12 September;

(b) Executive Board of the World Food Programme, first regular session of 1997 to be held at Rome from 22 to 24 January, second regular session of 1997 to be held at Rome from 24 to 28 May, annual session of 1997 to be held at Rome from 19 to 23 May or from 26 to 30 May, and third regular session of 1997 to be held at Rome from 20 to 24 October or from 27 to 31 October;

(c) Fourteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific to be held at Bangkok from 3 to 7 February;

(d) Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests of the Commission on Sustainable Development, fourth session, to be held at Headquarters from 10 to 15 or 21 February; 214/

213/ At its resumed substantive session, the Council considered the item jointly with item 9 (a) (Reports of the coordination bodies) and adopted decision 1996/312 (see paras. 191 and 192 above).

214/ Subject to a review by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session of the question of the addition of meetings to the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1997.

(e) Commission on Narcotic Drugs - Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, thirty-second session, to be held at a capital in the region from 17 to 21 February;

(f) Inter-sessional ad hoc open-ended working group of the Commission on Sustainable Development, to meet at Headquarters from 24 February to 7 March;

(g) Commission on Human Rights, fifty-third session, to be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 10 March to 18 April;

(h) Commission on Narcotic Drugs, fortieth session, to be held at the United Nations Office at Vienna from 18 to 27 March;

(i) Commission on Sustainable Development, fifth session, to be held at Headquarters from 7 to 25 April;

(j) Economic Commission for Europe, fifty-second session, to be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 14 to 18 April;

(k) Thirteenth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance to be held at Headquarters from 21 April to 2 May;

(l) Economic Commission for Africa, eighteenth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole, to be held at Addis Ababa from 22 to 25 April, and thirty-second session of the Commission and twenty-third meeting of the Conference of Ministers, to be held at Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 April;

(m) Commission on Human Settlements, sixteenth session, to be held at Nairobi from 28 April to 7 May;

(n) Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, sixteenth session, to be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 28 April to 16 May;

(o) Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, sixth session, to be held at the United Nations Office at Vienna from 29 April to 9 May;

(p) Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, annual session of 1997, to be held at Headquarters from 12 to 23 May;

(q) Pre-sessional working group of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 20 to 23 May;

(r) Commission on Human Rights - Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities - Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, to meet at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 20 to 29 May;

(s) Economic and Social Council, substantive session of 1997, to be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 30 June to 25 July;

(t) Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods - Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, two sessions to be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 7 to 18 July and from 8 to 19 December;

(u) Commission on Human Rights - Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities - Working Group on Communications, to meet at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 21 July to 1 August;

(v) Commission on Human Rights - Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities - Working Group on Indigenous Populations, to meet at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 28 July to 1 August;

(w) Commission on Human Rights - Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, forty-ninth session, to be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 4 to 29 August;

(x) Commission on Human Rights - Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, two sessions to be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 18 to 22 August and from 12 to 21 November;

(y) Eighth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters to be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 15 to 19 December.

H. New and innovative ideas for generating funds

INTRODUCTION

234. At its substantive session, the Council considered the question of new and innovative ideas for generating funds (agenda item 12) at its 30th and 52nd meetings, on 11 and 26 July 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.30 and 52). It had before it a document prepared by the Secretariat on new and innovative ideas for generating funds (E/1996/CRP.1) and a note verbale dated 1 March 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Chairman's Summary of the Third Expert Group Meeting on Financial Issues of Agenda 21 (E/CN.17/1996/28).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

235. Under agenda item 12, the Council adopted one resolution.

Resolution

1996/48. New and innovative ideas for generating funds

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, 215/ in which relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the

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215/ Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

Economic and Social Council, are requested to consider new and innovative ideas for generating funds and to offer any useful suggestions for this purpose,

Noting discussions in intergovernmental bodies, such as the Commission on Sustainable Development, statements made at the special commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations and during the general debate at the fiftieth session of the Assembly, and activities undertaken in this area by United Nations bodies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and other entities,

Taking note of previous reports of the Secretary-General relevant to the issue, [216]

Conscious of the importance and urgency of securing sufficient and reliable sources of funding to address globally agreed commitments and priorities, in particular those established at recent United Nations conferences and summits,

Recognizing that the authority to levy taxes is the prerogative of sovereign States,

1. Reaffirms the commitments and targets made with regard to official development assistance, and stresses in this context that funds generated by new and innovative ideas should not replace official development assistance;

2. Emphasizes that new and innovative funding should be distinct from funding the regular budget and the peacekeeping budgets of the United Nations, and should be part of global partnership and interdependence;

3. Stresses the role of private investment in financing development;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report, to be prepared in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, on all aspects of new and innovative ideas for generating funds for globally agreed commitments and priorities, in particular those established at recent United Nations conferences and summits, including in particular a review of their feasibility and possible modalities, as well as the costs and benefits of their implementation;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General, in the preparation of the above-mentioned report, to consult and build upon work of relevant parts of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, and to draw upon relevant external expertise from the private and public sectors and the academic community;

6. Invites voluntary contributions for this purpose, including possible contributions from the private sector;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit his report for discussion to the Council at its substantive session of 1997 and to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to organize briefings, as appropriate, for the Council's substantive session of 1997 in order to keep Member States informed of progress being made on the subject;

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[216] A/47/277-S/24111, A/48/935, A/49/665, A/50/1 and A/50/666.

9. Invites Governments to submit their written views on new and innovative ideas for generating funds to the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General, in a supplement to his report, to communicate those views to the Council at its substantive session of 1997 and to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session.

52nd plenary meeting
26 July 1996

PROCEEDINGS

236. At the 52nd meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), introduced a draft resolution (E/1996/L.47) entitled "New and innovative ideas for generating funds", submitted by him on the basis of informal consultations.

237. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 1996/48 (para. 235 above).

238. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Malaysia.

239. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

Chapter VI

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 50/227: FURTHER MEASURES FOR THE RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

1. At its resumed substantive session, the Council considered the question of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/227: further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (agenda item 13) at its 56th meeting, on 20 November 1996. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/1996/SR.56). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Revised background note by the Secretariat entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/227 on further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields: provisions related to the Economic and Social Council" (E/1996/CRP.3/Rev.1);

(b) Note by the Secretariat entitled "Analysis of the agenda items of the Economic and Social Council and comparison with items considered by the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly" (E/1996/CRP.5).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

2. Under agenda item 13, the Council adopted one decision.

1996/320. Postponement of consideration of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/227: further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 20 November 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone consideration of the agenda item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/227: further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields" until its organizational session for 1997.

PROCEEDINGS

Postponement of consideration of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/227: further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

3. At the 56th meeting, on 20 November, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), informed the Council of the results of the informal consultations held on item 13.

4. Statements were made by the representatives of Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union),

the Czech Republic and Costa Rica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China).

5. The Director of the Division for Policy Coordination and Economic and Social Council Affairs of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development made a statement.

6. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the President, the Council decided to postpone consideration of the matter until its organizational session for 1997. See Council decision 1996/320 (para. 2 above).

Chapter VII

ELECTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS

1. The Council considered the question of elections, appointments, nominations and confirmations at its organizational and resumed organizational sessions (agenda item 8), its substantive session (agenda item 1) and its resumed substantive session (agenda item 14). The question was considered at the 1st, 2nd, 4th to 7th, 50th, 55th and 56th meetings, on 25 January, 9 February, 2 and 3 May, 25 July and 14 and 20 November 1996. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1996/SR.1, 2, 4-7, 50, 55 and 56). The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Annotated provisional agenda for the organizational session for 1996 (E/1996/2 and Add.1);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions of the Council (E/1996/3 and Add.1);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on the election of three members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (E/1996/8);

(d) Note by the Secretariat on the enlargement of the membership of the Commission on Population and Development (E/1996/9);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development (E/1996/10);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of nine members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/1996/19 and Add.1);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board under the provisions of article 9, paragraph 1 (a), of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol (E/1996/54);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board under the provisions of article 9, paragraph 1 (b), of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol (E/1996/55);

(i) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of three members of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (E/1996/79 and Add.1 and 2);

(j) Note by the Secretariat on the election of five members of the Programme Coordination Board of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (E/1996/91);

(k) Annotated agenda for the resumed substantive session of 1996 (E/1996/93);

(l) Note by the Secretary-General on the enlargement of the membership of the Commission for Social Development (E/1996/95 and Corr.1);

(m) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 11 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/1996/L.5);

(n) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of members of the functional commissions of the Council (E/1996/L.6);

(o) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of 20 members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (E/1996/L.8);

(p) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 10 members of the Commission on Human Settlements (E/1996/L.9);

(q) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 17 members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (E/1996/L.10);

(r) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 11 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund (E/1996/L.11);

(s) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of six members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (E/1996/L.12);

(t) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 24 members of the Committee on Natural Resources (E/1996/L.13 and Add.1-3);

(u) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 24 members of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development (E/1996/L.15 and Add.1-3).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

2. The Council adopted four decisions relating to elections.

Decisions

1996/201. Elections to subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions

1. At its 1st and 2nd plenary meetings, on 25 January and 9 February 1996, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following fifteen Member States for a term beginning on the date of election: CUBA, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ITALY, MALTA, NEPAL, PAKISTAN, PERU, PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, UKRAINE and VENEZUELA.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of five members from African States for a term beginning on the date of election.

Elections postponed from previous sessions

COMMITTEE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY AND ON ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected William Michael Mebane (Italy) to complete the unexpired portion of the term of Giovanni Carlo Pinchera (Italy), deceased.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of three members from African States for a term beginning on the date of election.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States and two members from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1999.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1999.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1997 and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1996.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The Council elected the following three Member States: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, MAURITANIA and TUNISIA. 1/

The Council drew lots to determine the initial terms of office of the members of the Board. It was thus decided that the following six States would

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1/ The other fifteen members of the Board were elected by the Council at its resumed substantive session of 1995 (see decision 1995/326).

serve for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1998: CAMEROON, FINLAND, INDIA, PARAGUAY, SWEDEN and TUNISIA; the following six States would serve for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1997; HUNGARY, INDONESIA, ITALY, MAURITANIA, NORWAY and PAKISTAN; and the following six States would serve for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1996: ANGOLA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, UGANDA and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Nominations postponed from previous sessions

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

The Council postponed to a future session the nomination of two members from Latin American and Caribbean States and three members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1998, two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1997, and one member from Western European and other States and one member from Eastern European States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1996.

Confirmations

2. Also at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 1996, the Council confirmed the nominations by their Governments of the following representatives on functional commissions of the Council: 2/

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

ZHANG Sai	(China)
Mian Tayyab HASSAN	(Pakistan)

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Jose Augusto LINDGREN ALVES	(Brazil)
Simon Barmasai Arap BULLET	(Kenya)

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Heike SCHMITT	(Germany)
Mercedes PULIDO DE BRICENO	(Venezuela)

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Sabria BOUKADOUM*	(Algeria)
Marcela Maria NICODEMOS	(Brazil)
WANG Shuxian	(China)
Fady Habib KARAM	(Lebanon)
Zuzana VRANOVA	(Slovakia)

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* Replacement.

2/ See E/1996/3.

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Gholamhossein Sadeghi GHAHAREH	(Islamic Republic of Iran)

1996/222. Elections and nominations

At its 4th to 7th meetings, on 2 and 3 May 1996, the Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The following 15 Member States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1997: BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, CHINA, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, ITALY, JAMAICA, LIBERIA, MALAWI, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, POLAND, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SWEDEN and ZAMBIA.

The PHILIPPINES was elected for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1999.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Asian States, one member from Eastern European States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1997.

The Council also postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States and one member from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1999.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The following eight Member States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1997: CZECH REPUBLIC, INDIA, JAMAICA, JAPAN, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

COLOMBIA was elected for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1999.

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following five Member States for a term beginning on the date of election: ALGERIA, CONGO, LESOTHO, UGANDA and ZAMBIA. 3/

The Council then drew lots to determine the initial terms of office of the new members of the Commission. It was thus decided that the following eight States would serve for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1998: ALGERIA, CONGO, EL SALVADOR, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MALTA, PERU, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC and THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA; the following seven States would serve for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1997: ITALY, LESOTHO, PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, UKRAINE, VENEZUELA and ZAMBIA; and the following five States

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3/ The other fifteen new members of the Commission were elected by the Council at its organizational session for 1996 (see decision 1996/201).

would serve for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1996: CUBA, FINLAND, NEPAL, PAKISTAN and UGANDA.

The following 10 Member States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1997: BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, CAMEROON, CANADA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, ETHIOPIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY, PANAMA and TURKEY.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from Asian States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1997.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The following 10 Member States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1997: CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, FINLAND, INDIA, JAMAICA, MALAWI, NETHERLANDS, POLAND and SOUTH AFRICA.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The following 15 Member States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1997: ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, CAPE VERDE, CHINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, GERMANY, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, MOZAMBIQUE, SOUTH AFRICA, URUGUAY and ZAIRE.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The following 11 Member States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1997: ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, JAPAN, MOROCCO, PARAGUAY, PERU, POLAND, THAILAND and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The following 17 Member States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1997: AUSTRIA, BOLIVIA, COLOMBIA, FIJI, JAMAICA, JAPAN, LESOTHO, NETHERLANDS, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, TUNISIA, UKRAINE and ZAMBIA.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of three members from African States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1997.

COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The following 16 Member States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1997: BULGARIA, CANADA, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, JAPAN, MEXICO, NIGER, PANAMA, SLOVAKIA, SUDAN, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VENEZUELA.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

CANADA withdrew from the Board and was replaced by NEW ZEALAND for a term expiring on 31 December 1998.

The following 11 Member States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1997: BELGIUM, CAPE VERDE, CZECH REPUBLIC, GERMANY, INDONESIA, ITALY, JAMAICA, NICARAGUA, NIGERIA, OMAN and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/ UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

CANADA withdrew from the Board and was replaced by AUSTRALIA for a term expiring on 31 December 1998; SPAIN withdrew from the Board and was replaced by FRANCE for a term expiring on 31 December 1997.

The following 11 Member States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1997: ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, GUINEA, JAPAN, LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, THAILAND and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

FINLAND withdrew from the Board and was replaced by DENMARK for a term expiring on 31 December 1998. SWEDEN withdrew from the Board and was replaced by the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND for a term expiring on 31 December 1998.

The following four Member States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1997: BELGIUM, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAPAN and MEXICO.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from African States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1997.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The following 12 States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1997: CHINA, FRANCE, GABON, ITALY, KENYA, MALAWI, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States, two members from Asian States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1997.

The Council also postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1997 and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1996.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

The following nine experts were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1997: Ivan Antanovich (Belarus), Dumitru Ceausu (Romania), Oscar Ceville (Panama), Abdessatar Grissa (Tunisia), María de los Angeles Jiménez Butragueño (Spain), Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay (Mauritius), Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica), Walid M. Sa'di (Jordan) and Philippe Texier (France).

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The following three experts were elected for a term beginning on 1 January 1997: Malin Falkenmark (Sweden), Li Yuwei (China) and Karlheinz Rieck (Germany). It was decided that the following seven States would nominate experts for a term beginning on 1 January 1997: EGYPT, GHANA, KENYA, MALAWI, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA and ZAMBIA.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of four experts from Asian States, three experts from Eastern European States, four experts from Latin American and Caribbean States and three experts from Western European and other States.

COMMITTEE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY AND ON ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The following three experts were elected for a term beginning on 1 January 1997: Zhang Goucheng (China), Paul-Georg Gutermuth (Germany) and Wolfgang Hein (Austria). It was decided that the NETHERLANDS would nominate an expert for a term beginning on 1 January 1997.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of six experts from African States, four experts from Asian States, three experts from Eastern European States, four experts from Latin American and Caribbean States and three experts from Western European and other States.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The Council, from among the candidates nominated by the World Health Organization, elected Nelia P. Cortés-Maramba (Philippines) and A. Hamid Ghodse (Islamic Republic of Iran) for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 1997.

The Council, from among the candidates nominated by Governments, elected C. Chakrabarty (India), Jacques Franquet (France), Dil Jan Khan (Pakistan), Alfonso Gómez Méndez (Colombia) and Herbert S. Okun (United States of America) for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 1997.

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council, in accordance with its resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and General Assembly decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987, nominated the following Member States for election by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1997:

(a) African States (four vacancies): CAMEROON, CONGO, NIGERIA and ZIMBABWE;

(b) Asian States (four vacancies): INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), PAKISTAN and THAILAND;

(c) Eastern European States (three vacancies): BULGARIA, POLAND, ROMANIA and UKRAINE;

(d) Latin American and Caribbean States (four vacancies): ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, NICARAGUA and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO;

(e) Western European and other States (five vacancies): GERMANY, NETHERLANDS and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Council postponed to a future session the nomination of two members from Western European and other States.

1996/298. Elections, appointments, nominations and confirmations

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 25 July 1996, the Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

PROGRAMME COORDINATION BOARD OF THE JOINT AND CO-SPONSORED UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS/ ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME

The following States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1997: CANADA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, MEXICO, NORWAY and THAILAND.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The Council appointed Maria Jonas (Austria), Noëlie Kangoye (Burkina Faso) and Mona Chemali Khalaf (Lebanon) for a term beginning on the date of appointment and expiring on 30 June 1999.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The Council elected IRELAND in accordance with General Assembly resolution 50/228 of 7 June 1996.

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council, in accordance with its resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and General Assembly decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987, nominated AUSTRIA for election by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1997.

The nomination of one member from Western European and other States was postponed.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Asian States, one member from Eastern European States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1997.

The Council also postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States and one member from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1999.

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected MALAYSIA for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1997.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Asian States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1997.

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The following States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1997: EGYPT, GAMBIA and MALAWI.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The following States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1997: ANGOLA and ETHIOPIA.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected PANAMA for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1997.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States, two members from Asian States, one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and three members from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1997.

The Council also postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1997 and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1996.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The following experts were elected for a term beginning on 1 January 1997: Gustavo Alvarez (Uruguay), Adel Jalili (Islamic Republic of Iran), Mohammad Nawaz Khan (Pakistan), Carlos A. Saldívar (Paraguay) and Carmen Luisa Velásquez de Visbal (Venezuela).

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two experts from Asian States, three experts from Eastern European States, one expert from Latin American and Caribbean States and three experts from Western European and other States for a term beginning on 1 January 1997.

The terms of the members will be determined by lot once the membership is complete.

COMMITTEE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY AND ON ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The following experts were elected for a term beginning on 1 January 1997: Bernard Devin (France), Ahmad Kahrobaian (Islamic Republic of Iran), Choon-Ho Kim (Republic of Korea), Daniel F. Perez Fernández-Ravetti (Paraguay), Eduardo Praselj (Venezuela) and E. V. R. Sastry (India).

The Council postponed to a future session the election of six experts from African States, one expert from Asian States, three experts from Eastern European States, two experts from Latin American and Caribbean States and two experts from Western European and other States for a term beginning on 1 January 1997.

The terms of the members will be determined by lot once the membership is complete.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council further postponed the election of two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election.

Confirmations

2. Also at its 50th plenary meeting, on 25 July 1996, the Council confirmed the nominations by their Governments of the following representatives on functional commissions of the Council: 4/

4/ See E/1996/3/Add.1.

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Robert Louis CLIQUET	(Belgium)
Elina VISURI	(Finland)
Charlotte HÖHN	(Germany)
Joseph CASSAR	(Malta)
Ram Hari ARYAL	(Nepal)
Jotham MUSINGUZI	(Uganda)

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Aino-Inkeri HANSSON	(Finland)
WANG Xeuxian	(China)
Shaheed RAJIE	(South Africa)

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

WU Jianmin	(China)

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Ana FRANGOUDAKI	(Greece)
Makiko ARIMA-SAKAI	(Japan)
Karin STOLTENBERG	(Norway)

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Ferdinand MAYRHOFER-GRUENBUEHEL	(Austria)
Yuki FURUTA	(Japan)
Stanley K. NDLOVU	(Swaziland)

1996/317. Elections to subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council

At its 55th and 56th plenary meetings, on 14 and 20 November 1996, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following seven Member States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on a date to be determined by lot: CAMEROON, GAMBIA, MALTA, MAURITANIA, PAKISTAN, SPAIN and UGANDA.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of three members from Asian States, one member from Eastern European States and three members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on a date to be determined by lot.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Council elected BELARUS for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1997.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Asian States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1997 and one member from African States and one member from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1999.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The Council elected Vladislav M. Dolgopolov (Russian Federation) for a term beginning on 1 January 1997.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two experts from Asian States, two experts from Eastern European States, one expert from Latin American and Caribbean States and three experts from Western European and other States for a term beginning on 1 January 1997 and expiring on a date to be determined by lot.

COMMITTEE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY AND ON ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The following three experts were elected for a term beginning on 1 January 1997 and expiring on a date to be determined by lot: José María Gamio Cia (Uruguay), William Michael Mebane (Italy) and Dmitri B. Volfberg (Russian Federation).

The Council postponed to a future session the election of six experts from African States, one expert from Asian States, two experts from Eastern European States, one expert from Latin American and Caribbean States and one expert from Western European and other States for a term beginning on 1 January 1997 and expiring on a date to be determined by lot.

Chapter VIII

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The Council held its organizational session for 1996 on 25 January and 9 February 1996 (1st and 2nd meetings), a resumed organizational session on 2 April and 2 and 3 May 1996 (3rd to 7th meetings), its substantive session from 24 June to 26 July 1996 (8th to 52nd meetings) and a resumed substantive session on 10 October and 13, 14 and 20 November 1996 (53rd to 56th meetings), all at United Nations Headquarters. An account of the proceedings is contained in the summary records (E/1996/SR.1-56).

A. Action taken by the Council

2. At its organizational session for 1996, the Council adopted 13 decisions on organizational matters.

Decisions

1996/202. High-level segment of the Economic and Social Council of 1996

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 1996, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolutions 47/92 of 16 December 1992 and 48/162 of 20 December 1993, decided that the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council of 1996 should be devoted to the consideration of the following major theme: "International cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances and related activities".

1996/203. Provisional agenda for the substantive session of 1996 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 1996, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the proposed basic programme of work for 1996 and 1997, 1/ approved the following provisional agenda for its substantive session of 1996:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

2. International cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances and related activities.

1/ E/1996/1 and Add.1.

Coordination segment

3. Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes:

   (a) Coordination of the United Nations system activities for poverty eradication;

   (b) Implementation of the agreed conclusions on the theme of the 1995 coordination segment of the Council.

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

4. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:

   (a) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly;

   (b) Coordination of activities on a system-wide basis: strengthening collaboration between the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions in the areas of social and economic development at all levels, including the field level;

   (c) Consideration of the reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme.

General segment

5. Social, humanitarian and human rights questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions:

   (a) Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance;

   (b) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

   (c) Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations;

   (d) Human rights questions;

   (e) Advancement of women;

   (f) Social development questions;

   (g) Crime prevention and criminal justice;

   (h) Narcotic drugs;

   (i) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

6. Economic and environmental questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions:

   (a) Sustainable development;

   (b) Trade and development;

   (c) Food and agricultural development;

   (d) Natural resources;

   (e) Energy;

   (f) Cultural development;

   (g) Population questions;

   (h) International cooperation in tax matters;

   (i) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

   (j) Public administration and development;

   (k) Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 50/106: business and development.

7. Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields.

8. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.

9. Coordination questions:

   (a) Reports of the coordination bodies;

   (b) International cooperation in the field of informatics;

   (c) Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome.

10. Non-governmental organizations.

11. Programme and related questions in the economic, social and related fields.

12. New and innovative ideas for generating funds. [2]

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[2] See Council decision 1996/210.

1996/204. Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 1997

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following list of questions for inclusion in the programme of work for 1997:

A. High-level segment

[Item/items to be selected]

World Economic and Social Survey, 1996

B. Coordination segment

Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes (General Assembly resolution 45/264):

(a) [Theme/themes to be selected]

(b) Implementation of the agreed conclusions on the themes of the 1996 coordination segment of the Council

C. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

[Theme/themes to be selected]

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 50/120)

(a) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly

(b) Coordination of activities on a system-wide basis

(c) Consideration of the reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund (General Assembly resolution 48/162)

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (General Assembly resolutions 802 (VIII) and 48/162)

Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (General Assembly resolutions 3404 (XXX) and 50/8)

(d) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134) 3/

D. General segment

Social, humanitarian and human rights questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions:

(a) Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

Report of the Secretary-General on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 46/182, annex) 3/

Oral reports on special programmes of economic and humanitarian assistance

(b) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 49/146)

(c) Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Council resolution 2100 (LXIII)) 3/

(d) Human rights questions

Report of the Human Rights Committee (article 45 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) 3/

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Council resolutions 1988 (LX), 1985/17 and 1995/39)

Report of the Commission on Human Rights (Council resolutions 5 (I) and 9 (II))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 48/141)

Documentation for information

Reports submitted by States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and by the specialized agencies

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3/ Submitted to the General Assembly through the Council.

(e) Advancement of women

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women) 3/

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-first session (Council resolutions 11 (II) and 1147 (LXI))

Report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (Council resolution 1998 (LX))

Report of the Secretary-General on the system-wide coordination of activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women in development (Council resolution 1989/105)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/165 on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas 3/

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (General Assembly resolution 50/203) 3/

(f) Social development questions

Report of the Secretary-General on the world social situation (General Assembly resolution 44/56) 3/

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-fifth session (Council resolution 10 (II))

Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (General Assembly resolution 50/81) 3/

Report of the Secretary-General on progress made on the follow-up to the International Year of the Family (General Assembly resolution 50/142) 3/

Report of the Secretary-General on the process of implementation of the objectives of education for all (General Assembly resolution 50/143) 3/

(g) Crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its sixth session (Council resolution 1992/1)

(h) Narcotic drugs

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fortieth session (Council resolution 9 (I))

Summary of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board (article 15 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, article 18 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 and article 23 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances)

(i) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 3/

Economic and environmental questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions:

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolution 1995/53 on consumer protection

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the outcome of the World Food Summit (General Assembly resolution 50/109) 3/

(a) Sustainable development

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its fifth session (Council decision 1993/207)

(b) Trade and development

Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX)) 3/

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on trade and environmental matters (General Assembly resolution 50/95)

(c) Science and technology for development

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its third session (Council decision 1992/218)

(d) Population questions

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirtieth session (Council resolutions 150 (VII) and 1986/7, General Assembly resolution 49/128 and Council decision 1995/209)

(e) Human settlements

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements, including the report of the Commission on progress made in the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (General Assembly resolutions 32/162 and 43/181) 3/

(f) Environment

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) 3/

(g) Desertification and drought

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolutions on the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region and of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (General Assembly resolutions 32/172 and 40/209 and Council resolution 1978/37) 3/

(h) Transport of dangerous goods

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (Council resolutions 724 C (XXVIII), 1488 (XLVIII), 1983/7 and 1995/5)

(i) Cartography

Report of the Secretary-General on the Fourteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (Council decision 1994/228)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas (Council decision 1993/225)

(j) International cooperation in tax matters

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress of the work of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (Council resolutions 1273 (XLIII) and 1765 (LIV))

(k) Women in development

Report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (General Assembly resolution 42/178) 3/

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-first session

(l) Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (Council resolution 1993/51) 3/

(m) Statistics

Report of the Statistical Commission (Council resolutions 8 (I), 8 (II) and 1566 (L))

Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields

Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation (Council decision 1979/1), including the report of the Secretary-General on a subject relating to interregional cooperation of common interest to all regions (Council resolution 1982/50 and decision 1982/174)

Summaries of the surveys of economic conditions in the five regions, prepared by the regional commissions (Council resolution 1724 (LIII))

Note by the Secretary-General on a Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar (Council resolution 1995/48)

Coordination questions:

(a) Reports of the coordination bodies

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its thirty-seventh session (Council resolution 2008 (LX))

Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1997, including the report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes (Council resolution 13 (III) and decision 1980/103)

(b) Multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health

Report of the Secretary-General on progress made by the United Nations system focal point in the implementation of multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health (Council resolution 1995/62)

Non-governmental organizations

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (Council resolutions 3 (II) and 1296 (XLIV) and decision 1995/304)

United Nations University

Report of the Council of the United Nations University for 1996 [4]

Programme and related questions in the economic, social and related fields

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999

Calendar of conferences in the economic, social and related fields for the biennium 1998-1999

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[4] Will be considered by the General Assembly in 1997.

1996/205. Consideration of reports of intergovernmental bodies

A. Report of the Trade and Development Board

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its forty-second session.

B. Report of the Council of the United Nations University

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session the report of the Council of the United Nations University.

1996/206. World Decade for Cultural Development

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the letter dated 9 August 1995 from the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, 5/ decided to postpone to its substantive session of 1997 consideration of the biennial progress report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General on the implementation of the goals and objectives of the World Decade for Cultural Development.

1996/207. Dates of the third session of the Committee on Natural Resources

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided that the third session of the Committee on Natural Resources, which was to have been held at Headquarters from 4 to 15 March 1996, would be held from 6 to 17 May 1996.

1996/208. Participation of non-governmental organizations at the 1996 sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission for Social Development

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 1996, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided to invite, on an exceptional basis and without prejudice to the outcome of the review of arrangements for consultations with non-governmental organizations currently under way, all non-governmental organizations that had been accredited to participate in the Fourth World Conference on Women and the World Summit for Social Development and were not in consultative status with the Council to participate, respectively, at the fortieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women and the special session of the Commission for Social Development; those non-governmental

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5/ E/1996/6.

organizations should be accorded rights of participation equivalent to those of non-governmental organizations with Roster status, but the according of such rights would in no way confer on those non-governmental organizations Roster or any other consultative status with the Council and its subsidiary bodies;

(b) Also decided that the participation of non-governmental organizations from developing countries should be encouraged and facilitated, in particular through adequate funding from appropriate voluntary national and international sources.

1996/209. Dates of the 1996 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided that the 1996 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, which was to have been held at Headquarters from 6 to 17 May 1996, would be held at Headquarters from 13 to 17 May and from 26 to 30 August 1996.

1996/210. New and innovative ideas for generating funds

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the letter dated 6 February 1996 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, [6] decided to include in the provisional agenda of its substantive session of 1996 an item entitled "New and innovative ideas for generating funds".

1996/211. Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone to its substantive session of 1996 consideration of the report of the Executive Director of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) requested by the Council in its resolution 1995/2 of 3 July 1995.

1996/212. Enlargement of the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 1996, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly provided for the establishment of an Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as Assembly resolutions 1958 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963, 2294 (XXII) of 11 December 1967, 36/121 D of 10 December 1981, 42/130 of 7 December 1987,

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[6] E/1996/14.

45/138 of 14 December 1990, 48/115 of 20 December 1993 and 49/171 of 23 December 1994, in which the Assembly provided for subsequent increases in the membership of the Executive Committee, took note of the request regarding the enlargement of the Executive Committee contained in the letter dated 23 November 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ireland to the Secretary-General, 7/ and recommended that the Assembly take a decision at its fiftieth session on the question of increasing the membership of the Executive Committee from fifty to fifty-one States.

1996/213. Options for resource policies and long-term financing of the World Food Programme

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General 8/ concerning options for resource policies and long-term financing of the World Food Programme.

1996/214. Regional cooperation

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 9 February 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided to consider at its substantive session of 1996, under the item entitled "Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields", in pursuance of Council resolution 1982/50 of 28 July 1982 and taking into account the joint recommendation made by the executive secretaries of the regional commissions pursuant to Council decision 1982/174 of 30 July 1982, the question of "Trends in regional economic and social cooperation, including trade issues and the work of the regional commissions in this regard".

3. At its resumed organizational session for 1996, the Council adopted eight decisions on organizational matters.

Decisions

1996/215. Public administration and development

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 2 April 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Group of Experts on Public Administration and Finance on its twelfth meeting 9/ and the report of the Secretary-General on public administration and development 10/ and decided to transmit them to the General Assembly at its resumed fiftieth session for further consideration.

7/ E/1996/5.

8/ E/1995/131 and Add.1.

9/ A/50/525-E/1995/122, annex.

10/ A/50/847-E/1996/7.

1996/216. Applications for consultative status received from non-governmental organizations

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 2 May 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided to grant the following non-governmental organizations consultative status:

Category II

ISIS International (Chile)

ISIS International Women's Information and Communication Service

1996/217. Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 2 May 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided that, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 40 (b) of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968, the consultative status of the following 12 organizations, which had failed to submit a detailed report on their activities for the period 1988-1991, as requested by the Committee in 1993, [11] be withdrawn:

Africa Institute of Private International Law

Africa Union of Architects

Association de coopération internationale au développement-Organisation pour la recherche appliquée au développement

Balkan-ji-Bari International

Geneva Informal Meeting of International Youth NGOs (GIM)

International Federation of Landscape Architects

International New Towns Association

International Study Center for Children and Families

Latin American Association of Development Organizations

Latin American Council of Catholic Women

Pan-American Federation of Engineering Societies

World Federation of Development Financing Institutions

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[11] E/1993/63, para. 32.

1996/218. Applications from organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council for participation in the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 2 May 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided to approve the participation of the following 12 organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Council in the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights, whose establishment was authorized by the Council in resolution 1995/32 of 25 July 1995:

Asociación Socio-Económico de Productores Indígenas del Tawantinsuyu "ASEPIITA" (Bolivia)

Centro Cultural de Jóvenes Aymaras de Larecaja (Bolivia)

Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Campaign (India)

Confederación Indígena del Oriente, Chaco y Amazonía de Bolivia (Bolivia)

Confederación Sindical Unica de Trabajadores Campesinos de Bolivia (Bolivia)

Indian Confederation of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (India)

Innu Nation and Mamit Innuat (Canada)

Lumad Mindanaw Peoples Federation (Philippines)

Movimíento Indio "Tupaj Katari" (Bolivia)

Movimíento Revolucionario Tupac-Katary de Liberación (Bolivia)

New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council (Australia)

Tribal Communities Association of the Philippines (Philippines)

1996/219. Provisional agenda for the session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to be held in 1996

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 2 May 1996, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda set out below for the session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to be held in 1996.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO BE HELD IN 1996

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:

(a) Applications for consultative status referred back to the Committee by the Economic and Social Council or deferred by the Committee at its 1995 session;

(b) New applications for consultative status.

4. Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II.

5. Implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/304:

(a) Review of arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations;

(b) Review of methods of work of the Committee.

6. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

1996/220. World Commission on Culture and Development

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 2 May 1996, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 46/158 of 19 December 1991 and taking note of the letter dated 16 April 1996 from the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, 12/ decided to transmit to the General Assembly for consideration at its fifty-first session the report of the World Commission on Culture and Development entitled Our Creative Diversity.

1996/221. Enlargement of the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 2 May 1996, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly provided for the establishment of an Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as Assembly resolutions 1958 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963, 2294 (XXII) of 11 December 1967, 36/121 D of 10 December 1981, 42/130 of 7 December 1987, 45/138 of 14 December 1990, 48/115 of 20 December 1993 and 49/171 of 23 December 1994, in which the Assembly provided for subsequent increases in the membership of the Executive Committee, took note of the request regarding the enlargement of the Executive Committee contained in the note verbale dated 11 April 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 13/ and the note verbale dated 12 April 1996 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, 14/ and recommended that the

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12/ E/1996/41.

13/ E/1996/20.

14/ E/1996/21.

Assembly take a decision at its fifty-first session on the question of increasing the membership of the Executive Committee.

1996/223. Accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

At its 6th plenary meeting, on 3 May 1996, the Economic and Social Council, pursuant to General Assembly decision 50/477 of 3 April 1996, decided not to accredit to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) the following three non-governmental organizations: Taiwan International Alliance, Canada Tibet Committee and Tibetan Rights Campaign. 15/

4. At its substantive session of 1996, the Council adopted three decisions on organizational matters.

Decisions

1996/224. Adoption of the agenda of the substantive session of 1996 of the Economic and Social Council and other organizational matters

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 24 June 1996, the Economic and Social Council adopted the agenda of its substantive session of 1996 16/ and approved the organization of work of the session. 17/

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 2 July 1996, the Council approved the requests made by non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Council at its substantive session of 1996. 18/

1996/225. Participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Economic and Social Council

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 24 June 1996, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the application of the Union of Economic and Social Councils of Africa, decided, in accordance with rule 79 of the rules of procedure of the Council, that the organization might participate on a continuing basis, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of its activities.

21996/300. Resumption of the substantive session of 1996 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 26 July 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided to resume its substantive session of 1996 later in the year at a date to be determined.

15/ See A/CONF.165/PC.3/2/Add.4 and Corr.1, annex II.

16/ See E/1996/100.

17/ See E/1996/L.16.

18/ See E/1996/78.

5. At its resumed substantive session of 1996, the Council adopted three decisions on organizational matters.

1996/310. Themes for the segments of the substantive session of 1997 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 13 November 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided that the segments of the substantive session of 1997 of the Economic and Social Council should be devoted to consideration of the following themes:

High-level segment

Fostering an enabling environment for development: financial flows, including capital flows; investment; trade

Coordination segment

Cross-sectoral theme: Mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system

Sectoral theme: Fresh water, including clean and safe water supply and sanitation

Operational activities segment (high-level meeting)

Funding for operational activities for development: implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/227

1996/311. Approval of applications for membership in the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1996, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of the note by the Secretary-General on the question of membership in the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, 19/ endorsed the decision of the Secretary-General to approve the applications of Australia and Spain for full membership in the Committee.

1996/316. Change of dates for the 1997 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided that the 1997 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, which was to have been held at Headquarters from 31 March to 11 April 1997, would be held at Headquarters from 5 to 16 May 1997.

19/ E/1996/94.

B. Proceedings

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION

6. The 1st meeting was opened by the President of the Economic and Social Council for 1995, Mr. Ahmad Kamal (Pakistan). Upon election, the President of the Council for 1996, Mr. Jean-Marie Kacou Gervais (Côte d'Ivoire), made a statement.

1. Bureau of the Council

7. Pursuant to paragraph 2 (k) of its resolution 1988/77, the Council met on 25 January for the purpose of electing its Bureau.

8. At the 1st meeting, on 25 January, the Council elected, by acclamation, Mr. Jean-Marie Kacou Gervais (Côte d'Ivoire) President of the Council for 1996. The Council also elected, by acclamation, Mr. Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), Mr. Emilio J. Cárdenas (Argentina), Mr. Gerhard Walter Henze (Germany) and Mr. Samir Moubarak (Lebanon) Vice-Presidents of the Council.

9. At the 8th meeting, on 24 June, the Council was informed that Mr. Carlos Dante Riva (Argentina) would replace Mr. Emilio J. Cárdenas as Vice-President.

2. Agenda of the organizational session for 1996 of the Council

10. The Council considered the agenda of its organizational session at the 1st meeting, on 25 January. It had before it the annotated provisional agenda (E/1996/2).

11. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the agenda of the organizational session (see annex I to the present report).

3. Basic programme of work of the Council

12. The Council considered its basic programme of work for 1996 and 1997 at the 2nd meeting, on 9 February. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General containing the basic programme of work for 1996 and 1997 (E/1996/1 and Add.1) and the draft proposals thereon submitted by the President and members of the Bureau (E/1996/L.1 and Add.1).

13. At the same meeting, the President made a statement on the informal consultations held on the basic programme of work for 1996 and 1997. The Council then took the following action.

High-level segment of the Economic and Social Council of 1996

14. The Council adopted a draft decision (E/1996/L.1, draft decision I) entitled "High-level segment of the Economic and Social Council of 1996". See Council decision 1996/202 (para. 2 above).

15. After the draft decision was adopted, the observer for Mexico made a statement.

Provisional agenda for the substantive session of 1996 of the Economic and Social Council

16. The Council considered a draft decision (E/1996/L.1, draft decision II) entitled "Provisional agenda for the substantive session of 1996 of the Economic and Social Council". The draft decision was revised on the proposal of the President. The Council then adopted the draft decision as revised. See Council decision 1996/203 (para. 2 above).

17. Before the draft decision was adopted, the observer for Italy made a statement on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union. After the draft decision was adopted, the representative of Costa Rica made a statement on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 1997

18. The Council adopted a draft decision (E/1996/L.1, draft decision III) entitled "Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 1997". See Council decision 1996/204 (para. 2 above).

Consideration of reports of intergovernmental bodies

19. The Council adopted a draft decision (E/1996/L.1, draft decision IV) entitled "Consideration of reports of intergovernmental bodies". See Council decision 1996/205 (para. 2 above).

World Decade for Cultural Development

20. The Council adopted a draft decision (E/1996/L.1, draft decision V) entitled "World Decade for Cultural Development". See Council decision 1996/206 (para. 2 above).

Dates of the third session of the Committee on Natural Resources

21. The Council adopted a draft decision (E/1996/L.1, draft decision VI) entitled "Dates of the third session of the Committee on Natural Resources". See Council decision 1996/207 (para. 2 above).

Participation of non-governmental organizations at the 1996 sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission for Social Development

22. The Council adopted a draft decision (E/1996/L.1/Add.1, draft decision VII) entitled "Participation of non-governmental organizations at the 1996 sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission for Social Development". See Council decision 1996/208, (para. 2 above).

Dates of the 1996 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

23. The Council adopted a draft decision (E/1996/L.1/Add.1, draft decision VIII) entitled "Dates of the 1996 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations". See Council decision 1996/209 (para. 2 above).

New and innovative ideas for generating funds

24. The Council adopted a draft decision (E/1996/L.1/Add.1, draft decision IX) entitled "New and innovative ideas for generating funds". See Council decision 1996/210 (para. 2 above).

25. Before the draft decision was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Costa Rica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and of China), the United States of America and the observer for Italy on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union. After the draft decision was adopted, the representative of Australia made a statement.

4. Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

26. At the 2nd meeting, on 9 February, the Council adopted a draft decision (E/1996/L.2) entitled "Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome" which was submitted by the President of the Council and members of the Bureau. See Council decision 1996/211 (para. 2 above).

5. Increase in the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees

27. At the 2nd meeting, on 9 February, the Council had before it a letter dated 23 November 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ireland to the Secretary-General (E/1996/5).

28. At the same meeting, the Council adopted a draft decision (E/1996/L.3) entitled "Enlargement of the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees", which was submitted by the President of the Council and members of the Bureau. See Council decision 1996/212 (para. 2 above).

6. Transformation of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes into the Executive Board of the World Food Programme

29. At the 2nd meeting, on 9 February, the Council decided to take note of the note by the Secretary-General concerning options for resource policies and long-term financing of the World Food Programme (E/1995/131 and Add.1). See Council decision 1996/213 (para. 2 above).

7. Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields

30. At the 2nd meeting, on 9 February, the Council adopted a draft decision (E/1996/L.4) entitled "Regional cooperation", which was submitted by the President of the Council and members of the Bureau. See Council decision 1996/214 (para. 2 above).

31. After the draft decision was adopted, the observer for Italy made a statement on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.

RESUMED ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION

8. Public administration and development

32. At the 3rd meeting, on 2 April, the Council had before it the report of the Group of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance on its twelfth meeting (A/50/525-E/1995/122) and the report of the Secretary-General on public administration and development (A/50/847-E/1996/7).

33. Statements were made by the observers for Italy (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and Morocco.

34. At the same meeting, the Council took note of the reports and decided to transmit them to the General Assembly at its resumed fiftieth session for further consideration. See Council decision 1996/215 (para. 3 above).

9. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 1995 session

35. At the 4th meeting, on 2 May, the Council had before it the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 1995 session (E/1996/17). The Council adopted draft decisions I to IV as contained in the report. See Council decisions 1996/216 to 1996/219 (para. 3 above).

10. World Commission on Culture and Development

36. At the 4th meeting, on 2 May, the Council had before it a letter dated 16 April 1996 from the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (E/1996/41).

37. At the same meeting, the Council took note of the letter and decided to transmit to the General Assembly for consideration at its fifty-first session the report of the World Commission on Culture and Development, entitled *Our Creative Diversity*. See Council decision 1996/220 (para. 3 above).

11. Enlargement of the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

38. At the 4th meeting, on 2 May, the Council had before it a note verbale dated 11 April 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/1996/20) and a note verbale dated 12 April 1996 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/1996/21).

39. At the same meeting, the Council adopted a draft decision (E/1996/L.14) entitled "Enlargement of the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees", which was submitted by the President of the Council and members of the Bureau. See Council decision 1996/221 (para. 3 above).

40. After the draft decision was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

12. Accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

41. At the 4th meeting, on 2 May, the Council had before it a list of non-governmental organizations that had not been recommended for accreditation to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (A/CONF.165/PC.3/2/Add.4 and Corr.1, annex II). In its decision 50/477 of 3 April 1996, the General Assembly had authorized the Council to decide on the question of the accreditation of those non-governmental organizations.

42. At the 6th meeting, on 3 May, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Karl Kovanda (Czech Republic), reported on the consultations he had conducted on the question.

43. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, China, Australia, Canada, the Sudan and Ghana and by the observer for Italy on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.

44. Also at the same meeting, the Council took the following action:

(a) It decided not to accredit the following non-governmental organizations: Taiwan International Alliance and Canada Tibet Committee;

(b) It decided, by a vote of 21 to 15, with 16 abstentions, not to accredit the following non-governmental organization: Tibetan Rights Campaign.

See Council decision 1996/223 (para. 3 above).

SUBSTANTIVE SESSION

13. Agenda of the substantive and resumed substantive sessions of 1996 of the Council

45. At the 8th meeting, on 24 June, the Council considered the agenda and organization of work of its substantive session of 1996. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Annotated provisional agenda (E/1996/100);

(b) Proposed programme of work for the substantive session of 1996 (E/1996/L.16);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on the status of documentation for the session (E/1996/L.17).

46. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the agenda of the substantive session (see annex I to the present report) and approved the organization of work of the session. See paragraph 1 of Council decision 1996/224 (para. 4 above).

47. At its 53rd meeting, on 10 October 1996, the Council adopted the provisional agenda for its resumed substantive session (E/1996/93) (see annex I to the present report).

14. Participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Economic and Social Council

48. At the 8th meeting, on 24 June, the Council decided, in accordance with rule 79 of the rules of procedure of the Council, that the Union of Economic and Social Councils of Africa, an intergovernmental organization, might participate on a continuing basis, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of its activities. See Council decision 1996/225 (para. 4 above).

15. Requests by non-governmental organizations for hearings

49. At the 20th meeting, on 2 July, on the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1996/78), the Council approved requests made by non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Council at its substantive session of 1996. See paragraph 2 of Council decision 1996/224 (para. 4 above).

16. Resumption of the substantive session of 1996 of the Council

50. At the 52nd meeting, on 26 July, following a statement by the Secretary of the Council in regard to the programme budget implications of the decision and a question by the representative of the United States of America, the Council decided to resume its substantive session of 1996 later in the year. See Council decision 1996/300 (para. 4 above).

RESUMED SUBSTANTIVE SESSION

17. Themes for the segments of the substantive session of 1997 of the Economic and Social Council

51. At its 54th meeting, on 13 November, the Council had before it the note by the Secretary-General on the theme for the high-level segment of the substantive session of 1997 of the Economic and Social Council (E/1997/103).

52. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Gerhard Walter Henze (Germany), introduced a draft decision (E/1996/L.54) entitled "Themes for the segments of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council of 1997".

53. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 1996/310 (para. 5 above).

18. Approval of applications for membership in the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

54. At its 55th meeting, on 14 November, the Council had before it the note by the Secretary-General on the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (E/1996/94), in which the Secretary-General decided to approve the applications of Australia and Spain for full membership in the Committee and requested the Council to endorse that decision.

55. At the same meeting, the Council endorsed the decision of the Secretary-General. See Council decision 1996/311 (para. 5 above).

19. Change of dates for the 1997 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

56. At its 55th meeting, on 14 November, the Council approved the request of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to change the dates of its 1997 session to 5 to 16 May. See Council decision 1996/316 (para. 5 above).

57. Statements were made by the representatives of Tunisia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Annex I

AGENDAS OF THE SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL IN 1996

Agenda of the organizational session for 1996

Adopted by the Council at its 1st meeting, on 25 January 1996

1. Election of the Bureau.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Basic programme of work of the Council.

4. Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS).

5. Increase in the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

6. Transformation of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes into the Executive Board of the World Food Programme.

7. Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields.

8. Elections, nominations and confirmations.

Agenda of the substantive and resumed substantive sessions of 1996

Adopted by the Council at its 8th and 53rd meetings, on 24 June and 10 October 1996

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

2. International cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances and related activities.

Coordination segment

3. Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes:

   (a) Coordination of the United Nations system activities for poverty eradication;

   (b) Implementation of the agreed conclusions on the theme of the 1995 coordination segment of the Council.

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

4. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:

   (a) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly;

   (b) Coordination of activities on a system-wide basis: strengthening collaboration between the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions in the areas of social and economic development at all levels, including the field level;

   (c) Consideration of the reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme.

General segment

5. Social, humanitarian and human rights questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions:

   (a) Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance;

   (b) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

   (c) Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations;

   (d) Human rights questions; [a]

   (e) Advancement of women;

   (f) Social development questions;

   (g) Crime prevention and criminal justice;

   (h) Narcotic drugs;

   (i) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

6. Economic and environmental questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions:

   (a) Sustainable development;

   (b) Trade and development;

   (c) Food and agricultural development;

   (d) Natural resources;

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[a] Considered at the substantive and resumed substantive sessions.

(e) Energy;

(f) Population questions;

(g) International cooperation in tax matters;

(h) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

(i) Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 50/106: business and development. a/

7. Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields.

8. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.

9. Coordination questions:

(a) Reports of the coordination bodies; a/

(b) International cooperation in the field of informatics;

(c) Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome.

10. Non-governmental organizations. a/

11. Programme and related questions in the economic, social and related fields. a/

12. New and innovative ideas for generating funds.

13. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/227: further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields. b/

14. Elections. b/

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b/ Considered at the resumed substantive session.

Annex II

COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS SUBSIDIARY AND RELATED BODIES

A. Economic and Social Council

(54 members; three-year term)

Membership in 1996	Membership in 1997	Term expires on 31 December
Argentina	Argentina	1998
Australia	Australia	1997
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	1998
Belarus	Belarus	1997
Brazil	Brazil	1997
Bulgaria	Canada	1998
Canada	Cape Verde	1999
Central African Republic	Central African Republic	1998
	Chile	1999
Chile	China	1998
China	Colombia	1997
Colombia	Congo	1997
Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	1997
Costa Rica	Cuba	1999
Côte d'Ivoire	Czech Republic	1998
Czech Republic	Djibouti	1999
Egypt	El Salvador	1999
Finland	Finland	1998
France	France	1999
Gabon	Gabon	1998
Germany	Gambia	1999
Ghana	Germany	1999
Greece	Guyana	1998
Guyana	Iceland	1999
India	India	1997
Indonesia	Jamaica	1997
Ireland	Japan	1999
Jamaica	Jordan	1998
Japan	Latvia	1999
Jordan	Lebanon	1998
Lebanon	Luxembourg	1997
Luxembourg	Malaysia	1997
Malaysia	Mexico	1999
Netherlands	Mozambique	1999
Nicaragua	Netherlands	1997
Pakistan	Nicaragua	1998
Paraguay	Philippines	1997
Philippines	Poland	1997
Poland	Republic of Korea	1999
Portugal	Romania	1998
Romania	Russian Federation	1998
Russian Federation	South Africa	1997
Senegal	Spain	1999
South Africa	Sri Lanka	1999
Sudan	Sudan	1997

Membership in 1996	Membership in 1997	Term expires on 31 December
Sweden	Sweden	1998
Thailand	Thailand	1997
Togo	Togo	1998
Tunisia	Tunisia	1998
Uganda	Turkey	1999
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Uganda	1997
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1998
United Republic of Tanzania	United States of America	1997
	Zambia	1999
United States of America		
Venezuela		
Zimbabwe		

B. Committees of the Council

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 1996

Argentina
Bahamas
Belarus
Benin
Brazil
Cameroon
Canada
China
Comoros
Congo
Cuba
Egypt
France
Germany
Ghana
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Mexico
Netherlands
Norway
Pakistan
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Senegal
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Zaire

Membership in 1997 a/	Term expires on 31 December
Argentina	1999
Austria	1999
Bahamas	1997
Benin	1997
Brazil	1999
Cameroon	1999
China	1998
Congo	1999
Democratic Republic of the Congo b/	1998
Egypt	1998
France	1997
Germany	1999
Ghana	1997
Indonesia	1999
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1999
Japan	1998
Mexico	1997
Nicaragua	1999
Nigeria	1999
Pakistan	1999
Poland	1999
Republic of Korea	1998
Romania	1999
Russian Federation	1997
Thailand	1999
Togo	1998
Trinidad and Tobago	1999
Ukraine	1999
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1999
United States of America	1997
Uruguay	1998
Zimbabwe	1999

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a/ Two seats remain to be filled by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the basis of the nominations of the Economic and Social Council (see Assembly decision 51/305).

b/ Formerly Zaire.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

(58 members; four-year term)

Membership in 1996	Membership in 1997 c/	Term expires on 31 December
Algeria	Algeria	1999
Azerbaijan	Bangladesh	2000
Bahamas	Barbados	1999
Barbados	Belarus	2000
Brazil	Belgium	2000
Bulgaria	Brazil	1998
Cameroon	Bulgaria	1999
Canada	Cameroon	1998
Chile	Chile	1998
China	China	2000
Colombia	Colombia	1999
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	1998
Czech Republic	Czech Republic	1999
Denmark	Denmark	1999
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	1998
Finland	Ethiopia	2000
France	Finland	1998
Gabon	France	2000
Gambia	Gabon	1998
Germany	Gambia	1998
Hungary	Germany	1999
India	India	1999
Indonesia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1998
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Italy	2000
Italy	Jamaica	2000
Jamaica	Japan	1998
Japan	Jordan	1999
Jordan	Kazakhstan	1998
Kazakhstan	Kenya	1999
Kenya	Liberia	2000
Lesotho	Malawi	2000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Mexico	1999
Madagascar	Namibia	2000
Malawi	Netherlands	2000
Mexico	Nigeria	1998
Netherlands	Norway	1999
Nigeria	Pakistan	1998
Norway	Philippines	1999
Pakistan	Poland	2000
Papua New Guinea	Republic of Korea	2000
	Romania	1998
	Russian Federation	1998

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c/ The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Asian States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1997. The Council also postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States and one member from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1999 (decision 1996/317).

Membership in 1996	Membership in 1997 c/	Term expires on 31 December
Philippines d/	Spain	1999
Romania	Sri Lanka	1999
Russian Federation	Sudan	1999
Somalia	Sweden	2000
Spain	Tunisia	1999
Sri Lanka	Turkey	1998
Sudan	Uganda	1998
Sweden	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1998
Tunisia	United States of America	1998
Turkey	Zambia	2000
Uganda	Zimbabwe	1998
United Arab Emirates		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		
United States of America		
Venezuela		
Zimbabwe		

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d/ Elected at the 7th meeting, on 3 May 1996, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1999 (decision 1996/222).

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

(19 members)

Members elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1995

Bulgaria
Chile
China
Costa Rica
Cuba
Ethiopia
Greece
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Madagascar
Paraguay
Philippines
Russian Federation
Sudan
Swaziland e/
Tunisia
United Kingdom of Great Britain and
  Northern Ireland
United States of America

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e/ Elected at the 11th meeting, on 6 June 1995, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1998 (decision 1995/221).

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 1996	Membership in 1997 f/	Term expires on 31 December
Brazil	Chile	1997
Chile	China	1999
China	Cyprus	1997
Cyprus	France	1999
France	Gabon	1999
Gabon	Hungary	1997
Germany	India	1997
Hungary	Italy	1999
India	Jordan	1997
Italy	Kenya	1999
Jordan	Malawi	1999
Kenya	Namibia	1999
Lebanon	Netherlands	1999
Mexico	Nigeria	1997
Morocco	Pakistan	1997
Netherlands	Panama	1999
Nigeria	Romania	1997
Pakistan	Russian Federation	1999
Romania	Sudan	1997
Russian Federation	Swaziland	1997
Senegal	Sweden	1999
Spain	Switzerland	1999
Sudan	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1999
Swaziland		
Sweden		
Switzerland		
Thailand		
Tunisia		
Turkey		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		

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f/ The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States, two members from Asian States, one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and three members from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1997. The Council also postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1997 and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1996 (decision 1996/298).

C. Expert bodies

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a term beginning on the date of appointment g/ and expiring on 31 December 1997

Maria Agusztinovics (Hungary)
Dionisio Dias Carneiro-Netto (Brazil)
Makhtar Diouf (Senegal)
E. El-Hinnawi (Egypt)
Just Faaland (Norway)
Gao Shangquan (China)
Patrick Guillaumont (France)
Ryokichi Hirono (Japan)
Nurul Islam (Bangladesh)
Taher Kanaan (Jordan)
Louka T. Katseli (Greece)
Linda Lim (Singapore)
Nguyuru H. I. Lipumba (United Republic of Tanzania)
Nora Lustig (Argentina/Mexico)
Solita C. Monsod (Philippines)
Bishnodat Persaud (Guyana)
Akilagpa Sawyerr (Ghana)
Klaus Schwab (Germany)
Arjun Sengupta (India)
Alexandre Shokhin (Russian Federation)
Frances Stewart (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Lance Taylor (United States of America)
Alvaro Umaña (Costa Rica)
Miguel Urrutia (Colombia)

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g/ 27 July 1995 (see Council decision 1995/230).

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

(18 members; four-year term)

Membership in 1996

	Term expires on 31 December
Ade Adekuoye (Nigeria)	1998
Mahmoud Samir Ahmed (Egypt)	1998
Madoe Virginie Ahodikpe (Togo)	1996
Philip Alston (Australia)	1998
Juan Alvarez Vita (Peru)	1996
Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines)	1998
Dumitru Ceausu (Romania)	1996
Abdessatar Grissa (Tunisia)	1996
María de los Angeles Jiménez Butragueño (Spain)	1996
Valeri I. Kouznetsov (Russian Federation)	1998
Jaime Alberto Marchan Romero (Ecuador)	1998
Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica)	1996
Bruno Simma (Germany)	1998
Chikako Taya (Japan)	1996
Philippe Texier (France)	1996
Nutan Thapalia (Nepal)	1998
Margerita Vysokajová (Czech Republic)	1996
Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico)	1998

Membership in 1997

Ade Adekuoye (Nigeria)	1998
Mahmoud Samir Ahmed (Egypt)	1998
Philip Alston (Australia)	1998
Ivan Antanovich (Belarus)	2000
Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines)	1998
Dumitru Ceausu (Romania)	2000
Oscar Ceville (Panama)	2000
Abdessatar Grissa (Tunisia)	2000
María de los Angeles Jiménez Butragueño (Spain)	2000
Valeri I. Kouznetsov (Russian Federation)	1998
Jaime Alberto Marchan Romero (Ecuador)	1998
Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay (Mauritius)	2000
Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica)	2000
Walid M. Sa'di (Jordan)	2000
Bruno Simma (Germany)	1998
Philippe Texier (France)	2000
Nutan Thapalia (Nepal)	1998
Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico)	1998

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES h/

(24 members; four-year term)

Membership in 1996

Guillermo Jorge Cano (Argentina)
Denis A. Davis (Canada)
Vladislav M. Dolgopolov (Russian Federation)
Malin Falkenmark (Sweden)
Ugo Farinelli (Italy)
Marek Hoffmann (Poland)
Patricio Jerez (Nicaragua)
Mohammad Nawaz Khan (Pakistan)
Godfrey L. S. Leshange (United Republic of Tanzania)
Patrick Maselino Chipungu (Zambia)
José Manuel Mejía Angel (Colombia)
Thomas P. Z. Mpofu (Zimbabwe)
Joel Muyco (Philippines)
Erastus Kabutu Mwongera (Kenya)
Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)
Dossou Barthélémy Otchoun (Benin)
Hendrik Martinus Oudshoorn (Netherlands)
Neculai Pavlovschi (Romania)
Karlheinz Rieck (Germany)
R. W. Roye Rutland (Australia)
Sheik Ibrahim bin Sheik Ali (Malaysia)
Luis Fernando Soares de Assis (Brazil)
Natarayan Suryanarayanan (India)
Zhang Hai-Lun (China)

Membership in 1997 i/

Gustavo Alvarez (Uruguay)
Vladislav M. Dolgopolov (Russian Federation)
Malin Falkenmark (Sweden)
Adel Jaiili (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Mohammad Nawaz Khan (Pakistan)
Li Yuwei (China)
Wafik Meshref (Egypt)
Karlheinz Rieck (Germany)
Carlos A. Salvídar (Paraguay)
Carmen Luisa Velásquez de Visbal (Venezuela)
Ghana
Kenya
Malawi
Netherlands
Nigeria
Zambia

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h/ Established by the Council in its decision 1992/218, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/235.

i/ The Council decided that Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, the Netherlands, Nigeria and Zambia would nominate experts for a term beginning on 1 January 1997 (decision 1996/222). Egypt subsequently nominated an expert.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two experts from Asian States, two experts from Eastern European States, one expert from Latin American and Caribbean States and three experts from Western European and other States for a term beginning on 1 January 1997. The terms of the members will be determined by lot once the membership is complete (see decision 1996/298).

COMMITTEE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY AND ON ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT [j]

(24 members; four-year term)

Membership in 1996

Marcelino K. Actouka (Federated States of Micronesia)
Mohammad Al Ramadhan (Kuwait)
Mohammed Salem Sarur Al-Sabban (Saudi Arabia)
Messaoud Boumaour (Algeria)
José Luis Bozzo (Uruguay)
William Sebastiao Penido Vale (Brazil)
Bernard Devin (France)
Paul-Georg Gutermuth (Germany)
Wolfgang Hein (Austria)
Christian Atoki Ileka (Democratic Republic of the Congo [k])
José Fernando Isaza (Colombia)
Thomas B. Johansson (Sweden)
William Michael Mebane (Italy) [l]
Virgil Musatescu (Romania)
Valeri Andreev Nikov (Bulgaria)
Zoilo Rodas Rodas (Paraguay)
E. V. R. Sastry (India)
Mohamed M. Shawkat (Egypt)
Wilhelmus C. Turkenburg (Netherlands)
Dmitri B. Volfberg (Russian Federation)
Zhang Guocheng (China)

Membership in 1997 [m]

Bernard Devin (France)
José María Gamio Cia (Uruguay)
Zhang Guocheng (China)
Paul-Georg Gutermuth (Germany)
Wolfgang Hein (Austria)
Ahmad Kahrobaian (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Choon-Ho Kim (Republic of Korea)
William Michael Mebane (Italy)
Daniel F. Pérez Fernández-Ravetti (Paraguay)
Eduardo Praselj (Venezuela)
E. V. R. Sastry (India)
Dmitri B. Volfberg (Russian Federation)
Netherlands

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[j] Established by the Council in its decision 1992/218, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/235.

[k] Formerly Zaire.

[l] Elected at the 2nd meeting, on 9 February 1996, to complete the unexpired portion of the term of Giovanni Carlo Pinchera (Italy), deceased (decision 1996/201).

[m] The Council decided that the Netherlands would nominate an expert for a term beginning on 1 January 1997 (decision 1996/222). The Council postponed to a future session the election of six experts from African States, one expert from Asian States, two experts from Eastern European States, one expert from Latin American and Caribbean States and one expert from Western European and other States for a term beginning on 1 January 1997. The terms of the members will be determined by lot once the membership is complete (see decision 1996/317).

D. Functional commissions and subcommissions

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

(24 members; four-year term)

Membership in 1996	Membership in 1997	Term expires on 31 December
Argentina	Argentina	1997
Australia	Botswana	1997
Botswana	Bulgaria	1999
Brazil	China	1999
Bulgaria	Colombia	1999
China	Czech Republic	2000
Colombia n/	France	1997
France	Germany	1997
Germany	India	2000
India	Jamaica	2000
Japan	Japan	2000
Kenya	Kenya	1997
Mexico	Mexico	2000
Pakistan	Netherlands	2000
Romania	Pakistan	1999
Russian Federation	Portugal	2000
Spain	Romania	1999
Sudan	Russian Federation	1997
Sweden	Spain	1997
Togo	Sudan	1999
Ukraine	Togo	1999
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2000
United States of America	United States of America	1999
Zambia	Zambia	1997

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n/ Elected at the 7th meeting, on 3 may 1996, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1999 (decision 1996/222).

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(47 members; four-year term) o/

Membership in 1996

Algeria q/
Bangladesh
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Cameroon
Canada
China
Colombia
Congo q/
Cuba r/
Egypt
El Salvador r/
Finland r/
France
Germany
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of) r/
Italy r/
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya
Lesotho q/
Malta r/
Mexico
Nepal r/
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Pakistan r/
Peru r/
Philippines r/
Republic of Korea r/
Russian Federation
Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic r/

Membership in 1997 p/	Term expires on 31 December
Algeria	1998
Bangladesh	2000
Belgium	2000
Brazil	1999
Bulgaria	1999
Cameroon	2000
Canada	2000
China	1997
Congo	1998
Côte d'Ivoire	2000
Egypt	1999
El Salvador	1998
Ethiopia	2000
France	1999
Germany	2000
Hungary	2000
India	1997
Indonesia	1999
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1998
Italy	1997
Jamaica	1997
Japan	1999
Kenya	1999
Lesotho	1997
Malaysia	2000
Malta	1998
Mexico	1997
Netherlands	1999
Nigeria	1997
Panama	2000
Peru	1998
Philippines	1997
Republic of Korea	1997
Russian Federation	1997
Sudan	1999
Syrian Arab Republic	1998
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1998
Tunisia	1997
Turkey	2000

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o/ The Council increased the membership of the Commission from 27 to 47 (decision 1995/320).

p/ The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Asian States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1997 (decision 1996/298).

q/ Elected at the 6th meeting, on 3 May 1996 (decision 1996/222).

r/ Elected at the 1st meeting, on 25 January 1996 (decision 1996/201).

Membership in 1996	Membership in 1997 p/	Term expires on 31 December
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia r/	Ukraine	1997
Tunisia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1997
Uganda g/	United States of America	1997
Ukraine r/	Venezuela	1997
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Zambia	1997
United Republic of Tanzania		
United States of America		
Venezuela r/		
Zambia g/		

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

(46 members; four-year term) s/

Membership in 1996	Membership in 1997	Term expires on 31 December
Argentina	Argentina	1998
Austria	Austria	1998
Belarus	Belarus	1999
Benin	Benin	1998
Bolivia	Cameroon t/	
Cameroon	Canada	2000
Chile	Chile	2000
China	China	2000
Denmark	Dominican Republic	1998
Dominican Republic	Egypt	1998
Egypt	Ethiopia	1998
Ethiopia	Finland	2000
France	France	1999
Gabon	Gabon	1999
Germany	Gambia t/	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Germany	1999
	India	2000
Japan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1998
Malta	Jamaica	2000
Mongolia	Japan	1999
Netherlands	Malawi	2000
Norway	Malta t/	
Peru	Mauritania t/	
Philippines	Mongolia	1998
Republic of Korea	Netherlands	2000
Russian Federation	Norway	1998
Sudan	Pakistan t/	
Togo	Peru	1999
Ukraine	Poland	2000
United States of America	Republic of Korea	1999
	Russian Federation	1999
Venezuela	South Africa	2000
Yugoslavia	Spain t/	
Zimbabwe	Sudan	1999
	Togo	1998
	Uganda t/	
	Ukraine	1998
	United States of America	1999
	Venezuela	1999

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s/ The Council increased the membership of the Commission from 32 to 46 (resolution 1996/7, sect. IV).

t/ Elected at the 55th meeting, on 14 November 1996, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on a date to be determined by lot (decision 1996/317). The Council postponed to a future session the election of three members from Asian States, one member from Eastern European States and three members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on a date to be determined by lot.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

(53 members; three-year term)

Membership in 1996	Membership in 1997	Term expires on 31 December
Algeria	Algeria	1997
Angola	Angola	1997
Australia	Argentina	1999
Austria	Austria	1999
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	1997
Belarus	Belarus	1998
Benin	Benin	1997
Bhutan	Bhutan	1997
Brazil	Brazil	1998
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	1997
Cameroon	Cape Verde	1999
Canada	Canada	1997
Chile	Chile	1997
China	China	1999
Colombia	Colombia	1997
Côte d'Ivoire	Cuba	1997
Cuba	Czech Republic	1999
Denmark	Democratic Republic of the Congo u/	1999
Dominican Republic	Denmark	1998
Ecuador	Dominican Republic	1997
Egypt	Ecuador	1999
El Salvador	Egypt	1997
Ethiopia	El Salvador	1997
France	Ethiopia	1997
Gabon	France	1998
Germany	Gabon	1997
Guinea	Germany	1999
Hungary	Guinea	1998
India	India	1997
Indonesia	Indonesia	1999
Italy	Ireland	1999
Japan	Italy	1999
Madagascar	Japan	1999
Malawi	Madagascar	1998
Malaysia	Malaysia	1998
Mali	Mali	1998
Mauritania	Mexico	1998
Mexico	Mozambique	1999
Nepal	Nepal	1997
Netherlands	Netherlands	1997
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	1997
Pakistan	Pakistan	1998
Peru	Philippines	1997
Philippines	Republic of Korea	1998
Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	1997
Russian Federation	South Africa	1999
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	1997
Uganda	Uganda	1998
Ukraine	Ukraine	1998

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u/ Formerly Zaire.

Membership in 1996	Membership in 1997	Term expires on 31 December
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Uruguay	1999
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1997
Venezuela	United States of America	1998
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	1997

SUBCOMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

(26 members)

Members elected on 7 March 1994, for a four-year term, by the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session

José Augusto Lindgren Alves (Brazil)

Alternate: Marília Sardenberg Zelner Gonçalves (Brazil)

Judith Sefi Attah (Nigeria)

Alternate: Christy Ezim Mbonu (Nigeria)

José Bengoa (Chile)

Alternate: Mario Ibarra (Chile)

Stanislav Chernichenko (Russian Federation)

Alternate: Teimuraz Ramishvili (Russian Federation)

Erica-Irene Daes (Greece)

Alternate: Kalliopi Koufa (Greece)

Osman El-Hajje (Lebanon)

Fan Guoxiang (China)

Alternate: Zhong Shukong (China)

El-Hadji Guissé (Senegal)

Alternate: Ndary Touré (Senegal)

Lucy Gwanmesia (Cameroon)

Alternate: Pierre Sob (Cameroon)

Louis Joinet (France)

Alternate: Emmanuel Decaux (France)

Mohammed Sardar Ali Khan (India)

Miguel Limón Rojas (Mexico)

Alternate: Héctor Fix Zamudio (Mexico)

Claire Palley (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Alternate: John Merrills (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Members elected on 22 April 1996, for a four-year term, by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session

Marc Bossuyt (Belgium)

Alternate: Guy Genot (Belgium)

Volodymyr Boutkevitch (Ukraine)

Alternate: Olexandre Kouptchichine (Ukraine)

Asbjorn Eide (Norway)

Alternate: Jan Helgesen (Norway)

Ribot Hatano (Japan)

Alternate: Yozo Yokota (Japan)

Ahmed M. Khalifa (Egypt)

Alternate: Ahmed Khalil (Egypt)

Miguel J. Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)

Alternate: Marianela Ferriol Echevarría (Cuba)

Ioan Maxim (Romania)

Alternate: Petru Pavel Gavrilescu (Romania)

Mustapha Mehedi (Algeria)

Sang Yong Park (Republic of Korea)

Clemencia Forero Ucros (Colombia)

Alternate: Jorge Orlando Melo (Colombia)

Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)

Alternate: Mohamad Benkaddour (Morocco)

David Weissbrodt (United States of America)

Alternate: Robert J. Portman (United States of America)

Fisseha Yimer (Ethiopia)

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

(45 members; four-year term)

Membership in 1996

Algeria
Angola
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Belarus
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
France
Greece
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kenya
Lebanon
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Malaysia
Mali
Mexico
Namibia
Norway
Philippines
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Slovakia
Sudan
Swaziland
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
United States of America

Membership in 1997	Term expires on 31 December
Angola	1998
Bahamas	1997
Belgium	1998
Brazil	1999
Bulgaria	1998
Chile	1999
China	1999
Congo	1998
Costa Rica	1997
Cyprus	1997
Dominican Republic	1999
Ecuador	1997
Ethiopia	2000
France	2000
Germany	2000
Ghana	2000
Greece	1998
Guinea	1997
India	1997
Indonesia	1998
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1997
Japan	2000
Kenya	1997
Lebanon	1999
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1997
Malaysia	1997
Mali	1999
Mexico	1998
Morocco	2000
Namibia	1997
Norway	1999
Paraguay	2000
Peru	2000
Philippines	1998
Poland	2000
Portugal	1998
Republic of Korea	1997
Russian Federation	1998
Slovakia	1999
Swaziland	1999
Thailand	2000
Togo	1998
Tunisia	1997
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2000
United States of America	1999

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

(53 members; four-year term)

Membership in 1996 and 1997	Term expires on 31 December
Algeria	1999
Australia	1997
Bahamas	1997
Belgium	1997
Bolivia	1999
Brazil	1999
Bulgaria	1999
Canada	1999
China	1997
Colombia	1997
Côte d'Ivoire	1997
Cuba	1999
Czech Republic	1999
Ecuador	1999
Egypt	1999
Finland	1997
France	1999
Germany	1999
Ghana	1997
Greece	1999
Guinea	1997
India	1999
Indonesia	1999
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1999
Italy	1999
Jamaica	1999
Japan	1997
Lebanon	1997
Liberia	1997
Malaysia	1999
Mexico	1997
Morocco	1999
Netherlands	1999
Nigeria	1999
Pakistan	1999
Paraguay	1997
Poland	1999
Portugal	1999
Republic of Korea	1999
Romania	1997
Russian Federation	1997
South Africa	1999
Spain	1997
Sri Lanka	1997
Sudan	1999
Sweden	1999
Syrian Arab Republic	1999
Thailand	1999
Tunisia	1999
Ukraine	1997
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1997
United States of America	1999
Venezuela	1999

SUBCOMMISSION ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC AND RELATED MATTERS IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

Members

Afghanistan
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Egypt
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lebanon
Oman
Pakistan
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Sweden
Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
Turkey
Turkmenistan
United Arab Emirates
Uzbekistan
Yemen

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

(40 members; three-year term)

Membership in 1996	Membership in 1997	Term expires on 31 December
Angola	Austria	1999
Argentina	Angola	1997
Austria	Argentina	1997
Belarus	Belarus	1997
Brazil	Bolivia	1999
Burundi	Burundi	1997
Canada	Canada	1997
China	China	1997
Colombia	Colombia	1999
Congo	Costa Rica	1997
Costa Rica	Egypt	1999
Cuba	Fiji	1999
Finland	France	1997
France	Gambia	1999
Germany	Indonesia	1997
Hungary	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1997
Indonesia	Italy	1997
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jamaica	1999
Italy	Japan	1999
Japan	Lesotho	1999
Madagascar	Madagascar	1997
Malawi	Malawi	1999
Malaysia	Mexico	1997
Mexico	Netherlands	1999
Morocco	Nicaragua	1997
Nicaragua	Nigeria	1997
Nigeria	Pakistan	1999
Pakistan	Paraguay	1997
Paraguay	Philippines	1999
Poland	Poland	1997
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	1997
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	1999
Sri Lanka	Sudan	1999
Sudan	Swaziland	1999
Thailand	Sweden	1999
Tunisia	Thailand	1997
Uganda	Tunisia	1999
United Republic of Tanzania	Ukraine	1999
United States of America	United States of America	1997
Zaire	Zambia	1999

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT v/

Membership in 1996 and 1997 w/

Antigua and Barbuda
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burundi
Canada
Cape Verde
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Denmark
Egypt
Ethiopia
Germany
Guatemala
India
Ireland
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kuwait
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Malawi
Malaysia
Malta
Marshall Islands
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Niger
Nigeria
Pakistan
Philippines
Romania
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Spain
Togo
Uganda
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain
  and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Viet Nam

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v/ At the 56th meeting, on 27 July 1995, the Council decided, on an exceptional basis and on the understanding that this would not create a precedent, to extend the term of office of the current members of the Commission for an additional year, to expire on 31 December 1997 (decision 1995/312).

w/ The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election (decision 1996/298).

COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(53 members; three-year term)

Membership in 1996

Antigua and Barbuda
Australia
Bahamas
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Benin
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burundi
Canada
Central African Republic
China
Colombia
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Gabon
Germany
Ghana
Guinea
Guyana
Hungary
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Italy
Japan
Malaysia
Mexico
Morocco
Mozambique
Netherlands
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Uganda
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Venezuela
Zimbabwe

Membership in 1997	Term expires on 31 December
Antigua and Barbuda	1998
Australia	1997
Bahamas	1997
Bangladesh	1997
Belgium	1998
Benin	1998
Bolivia	1998
Brazil	1997
Bulgaria	1999
Burundi	1997
Canada	1999
Central African Republic	1998
China	1998
Colombia	1998
Djibouti	1999
Egypt	1999
Ethiopia	1997
Finland	1997
France	1997
Gabon	1998
Germany	1998
Ghana	1997
Guyana	1998
Hungary	1997
India	1999
Indonesia	1999
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1997
Ireland	1999
Japan	1999
Mexico	1999
Mozambique	1998
Netherlands	1998
Niger	1999
Pakistan	1998
Panama	1999
Papua New Guinea	1997
Peru	1997
Philippines	1997
Poland	1998
Russian Federation	1998
Saudi Arabia	1998
Senegal	1997
Slovakia	1999
Spain	1997
Sudan	1999
Sweden	1998
Switzerland	1998
Thailand	1998
Ukraine	1997
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1999
United States of America	1999
Venezuela	1999
Zimbabwe	1998

E. Regional commissions

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Members

Albania
Andorra
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Canada
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Monaco
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
San Marino
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tajikistan
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uzbekistan
Yugoslavia [x]

The Holy See participates in the work of the Commission in accordance with Commission decision N (XXXI) of 5 April 1976.

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[x] By decision 1993/316, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should not participate in the work of the Economic Commission for Europe as long as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) did not participate in the work of the General Assembly.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Members

Afghanistan
Armenia
Australia
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Fiji
France
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kazakhstan
Kiribati
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Malaysia
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Pakistan
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Samoa
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Thailand
Tonga
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Viet Nam

Associate members

American Samoa
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
Cook Islands
French Polynesia
Guam
Hong Kong, China
Macau
New Caledonia
Niue

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Members

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
France
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Italy
Jamaica
Mexico
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Portugal
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Spain
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela

Associate members

Aruba
British Virgin Islands
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
Puerto Rico
United States Virgin Islands

Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 632 (XXII) of 19 December 1956 and 861 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961, respectively.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Members

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of the Congo y/
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritria
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissaue
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 925 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962.

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y/ Formerly Zaire.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

Members

Bahrain
Egypt
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Oman
Palestine
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syrian Arab Republic
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

F. Related bodies

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 1996	Membership in 1997 z/	Term expires on 31 December
Angola	Angola	1997
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan	1997
Brazil	Belgium	1999
Burkina Faso	Burundi	1997
Burundi	Cape Verde	1999
Canada	China	1998
China	Cuba	1998
Cuba	Czech Republic	1999
Denmark	Denmark	1998
France	Germany	1999
Ghana	India	1997
India	Indonesia	1999
Indonesia	Italy	1999
Italy	Jamaica	1999
Jamaica	Japan	1997
Japan	Kenya	1997
Kenya	Morocco	1997
Lebanon	Namibia	1998
Morocco	Netherlands	1997
Namibia	New Zealand	1998
Netherlands	Nicaragua	1999
Norway	Nigeria	1999
Pakistan	Norway	1997
Republic of Korea	Oman	1999
Romania	Pakistan	1997
Russian Federation	Republic of Korea	1997
Suriname	Russian Federation	1998
Sweden	Suriname	1998
Switzerland	Sweden	1997
Turkey	Switzerland	1998
Uganda	Turkey	1998
Ukraine	Uganda	1997
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Ukraine	1998
	United States of America	1999
	Venezuela	1997
United States of America	Viet Nam	1998
Venezuela		
Viet Nam		

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z/ At the 5th meeting, on 2 May 1996, the Council elected New Zealand for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1997 to complete the term of Canada (decision 1996/222).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

(51 members) aa/

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Colombia
Democratic Republic of the Congo bb/
Denmark
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Holy See
Hungary
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Lebanon
Lesotho
Madagascar
Morocco
Namibia
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Philippines
Russian Federation
Somalia
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

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aa/ Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/228, in which the Assembly decided to increase the number of members of the Executive Committee from 50 to 51 States, the Council elected Ireland a member of the Executive Committee (decision 1996/298).

bb/ Formerly Zaire.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/ UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 1996	Membership in 1997 cc/	Term expires on 31 December
Argentina	Antigua and Barbuda	1999
Bangladesh	Argentina	1998
Belgium	Australia	1998
Belize	Austria	1999
Burundi	Belize	1998
Canada	Brazil	1999
China	Burundi	1997
Cuba	China	1997
Denmark	Cuba	1997
Ethiopia	Democratic Republic of the Congo dd/	1997
Finland	Ethiopia	1997
Gambia	Finland	1997
Germany	France	1997
India	Gambia	1997
Indonesia	Germany	1997
Japan	Guinea	1999
Madagascar	India	1998
Malaysia	Indonesia	1997
Morocco	Japan	1999
Netherlands	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1999
Pakistan	Madagascar	1998
Peru	Malaysia	1998
Philippines	Netherlands	1998
Poland	Norway	1999
Portugal	Pakistan	1999
Romania	Philippines	1997
Sierra Leone	Romania	1998
Slovakia	Russian Federation	1999
Spain	Slovakia	1997
Sweden	Sweden	1997
Switzerland	Switzerland	1998
Trinidad and Tobago	Thailand	1999
Ukraine	Ukraine	1998
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1999
Zaire	United States of America	1998
Zambia	Zambia	1997

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cc/ At the 5th meeting, on 2 May 1996, the Council elected Australia for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1997 to complete the term of Canada. At the same meeting, the Council elected France for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1997 to complete the term of Spain (decision 1996/222).

dd/ Formerly Zaire.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME [ee]

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 1996

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	Term expires on 31 December	Members elected by the FAO Council	Term expires on 31 December
Angola	1996	Albania	1996
Cameroon	1998	Algeria	1998
Dominican Republic	1996	Australia	1996
Finland	1998	Bangladesh	1997
Hungary	1997	Brazil	1996
India	1998	Burkina Faso	1996
Indonesia	1997	Burundi	1997
Italy	1997	Canada	1998
Japan	1996	China	1998
Mauritania	1997	Cuba	1998
Norway	1997	El Salvador	1997
Pakistan	1997	France	1996
Paraguay	1998	Germany	1998
Philippines	1996	Haiti	1997
Sweden	1998	Netherlands	1997
Tunisia	1998	Nigeria	1998
Uganda	1996	Syrian Arab Republic	1996
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1996	United States of America	1997

[ee] By resolution 50/8 of 1 November 1995, the General Assembly decided, subject to the concurrence of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, that the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes should be reconstituted as the Executive Board of the World Food Programme, with 36 members elected from among the States Members of the United Nations or the States members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and that the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations should elect 18 members each, according to the pattern set out in the resolution. The members of the Executive Board are elected from five lists set out in the Basic Texts of the World Food Programme and reproduced in document E/1995/L.11, annex II.

Membership in 1997

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council ff/	Term expires on 31 December
Angola	1999
Belgium	1999
Cameroon	1998
Denmark	1998
Ethiopia	1999
Hungary	1997
India	1998
Indonesia	1997
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1999
Italy	1997
Japan	1999
Mauritania	1997
Mexico	1999
Norway	1997
Pakistan	1997
Paraguay	1998
Tunisia	1998
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1998

Members elected by the FAO Council	Term expires on 31 December
Algeria	1998
Bangladesh	1997
Brazil	1999
Burundi	1997
Canada	1998
China	1998
Cuba	1998
El Salvador	1997
France	1999
Germany	1998
Haiti	1997
Jordan	1999
Netherlands	1997
Nigeria	1998
Senegal	1999
Slovakia	1999
Switzerland	1999
United States of America	1997

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ff/ At the 5th meeting, on 2 May 1996, the Council elected Denmark for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1997 to complete the term of Finland. At the same meeting, the Council elected the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 1997 to complete the term of Sweden (decision 1996/222).

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council to serve on the Board as constituted under the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

Membership from 2 March 1995

	Term expires on 1 March
Sirad Atmodjo (Indonesia)	1997
Edward A. Babayan (Russian Federation)	2000
Abdol-Hamid Ghodse (Islamic Republic of Iran)	1997
Dil Jan Khan (Pakistan)	1997
Gottfried Machata (Austria)	1997
Mohamed A. Mansour (Egypt)	2000
Bunsom Martin (Thailand)	1997
António Lourenco Martins (Portugal)	2000
Herbert S. Okun (United States of America)	1997
Alfredo Pemjean (Chile)	2000
Manuel Quijano Narezo (Mexico)	1997
Oskar Schroeder (Germany)	2000
Elba Torres Graterol (Venezuela)	2000

Membership from 2 March 1997

Edward A. Babayan (Russian Federation)	2000
C. Chakrabarty (India)	2002
Nelia P. Cortés-Maramba (Philippines)	2002
Jacques Franquet (France)	2002
Abdol-Hamid Ghodse (Islamic Republic of Iran)	2002
Alfonso Gómez Méndez (Colombia)	2002
Dil Jan Khan (Pakistan)	2002
Mohamed A. Mansour (Egypt)	2000
António Lourenco Martins (Portugal)	2000
Herbert S. Okun (United States of America)	2002
Alfredo Pemjean (Chile)	2000
Oskar Schroeder (Germany)	2000
Elba Torres Graterol (Venezuela)	2000

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

(11 members; three-year term)

Membership as at 1 July 1995

	Term expires on 30 June
Selma Acuner (Turkey)	1997
Ihsan Abdallah Algabshawi (Sudan)	1998
Esther María Ashton (Bolivia)	1998
Fatima Benslimane Hassar (Morocco)	1997
Noelie Kangoye (Burkina Faso)	1996
Amara Pongsapich (Thailand)	1996
Els Postel-Coster (Netherlands)	1998
Pilar Escario Rodriguez-Spiteré (Spain)	1996
D. Gail Saunders (Bahamas)	1997
Renata Siemienska-Zochowska (Poland)	1997
Soedarsono (Indonesia)	1997

Membership as at 1 July 1996

	Term expires on 30 June
Selma Acuner (Turkey)	1997
Ihsan Abdallah Algabshawi (Sudan)	1998
Esther María Ashton (Bolivia)	1998
Fatima Benslimane Hassar (Morocco)	1997
Maria Jonas (Austria)	1999
Noelie Kangoye (Burkina Faso)	1999
Mona Chemali Khalaf (Lebanon)	1999
Els Postel-Coster (Netherlands)	1998
D. Gail Saunders (Bahamas)	1997
Renata Siemienska-Zochowska (Poland)	1997
Soedarsono (Indonesia)	1997

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

Members elected for a three-year term ending on 31 December 1997 [gg]

Belarus
Burundi
Cameroon
Democratic Republic of the Congo [hh]
El Salvador
Guatemala
India
Japan
Netherlands
Philippines

[gg] For the regulations governing the Award, see General Assembly resolution 36/201 and decision 41/445.

[hh] Formerly Zaire.

PROGRAMME COORDINATION BOARD OF THE JOINT AND CO-SPONSORED UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS/ ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME

(22 members; three-year term)

Membership in 1996	Membership in 1997	Term expires on 31 December
Algeria	Algeria	1997
Australia	Barbados	1977
Barbados	Bulgaria	1997
Bulgaria	Canada	1999
Canada	China	1997
China	Congo	1998
Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	1999
Côte d'Ivoire	France	1998
France	India	1998
India	Japan	1997
Japan	Mexico	1999
Mexico	Netherlands	1997
Netherlands	Norway	1999
Pakistan	Pakistan	1998
Paraguay	Paraguay	1998
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	1998
South Africa	South Africa	1997
Sweden	Sweden	1997
Thailand	Thailand	1999
Uganda	Uganda	1998
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1997
United States of America	United States of America	1998

Annex III

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS DESIGNATED BY THE COUNCIL UNDER RULE 79 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE [a] FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE COUNCIL ON QUESTIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THEIR ACTIVITIES

Organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly

Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (General Assembly resolution 36/4)

African Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 42/10)

Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (General Assembly resolution 33/18)

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (General Assembly resolution 43/6)

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (General Assembly resolution 35/2)

Caribbean Community (General Assembly resolution 46/8)

Central American Integration System (General Assembly resolution 50/2)

Commonwealth of Independent States (General Assembly resolution 48/237)

Commonwealth Secretariat (General Assembly resolution 31/3)

Council of Europe (General Assembly resolution 44/6)

Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 48/2)

European Community (General Assembly resolution 3208 (XXIX))

International Committee of the Red Cross (General Assembly resolution 45/6)

International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) (General Assembly resolution 51/1)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (General Assembly resolution 49/2)

International Organization for Migration (General Assembly resolution 47/4)

International Seabed Authority (General Assembly resolution 51/6)

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (General Assembly resolution 51/204)

Latin American Economic System (SELA) (General Assembly resolution 35/3)

Latin American Parliament (General Assembly resolution 48/4)

League of Arab States (General Assembly resolution 477 (V))

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[a] The text of rule 79, entitled "Participation of other intergovernmental organizations", reads: "Representatives of intergovernmental organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly and of other intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Council on the recommendation of the Bureau may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations".

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (General Assembly resolution 48/5)

Organization of African Unity (General Assembly resolution 2011 (XX))

Organization of American States (General Assembly resolution 253 (III))

Organization of the Islamic Conference (General Assembly resolution 3369 (XXX))

Permanent Court of Arbitration (General Assembly resolution 48/3)

South Pacific Forum (General Assembly resolution 49/1)

Sovereign Military Order of Malta (General Assembly resolution 48/265)

Organizations designated by the Economic and Social Council

Participation on a continuing basis

African Regional Centre for Technology (Council decision 1980/151)

Asian Productivity Organization (APO) (Council decision 1980/114)

Council of Arab Economic Unity (Council decision 109 (LIX))

International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE) (Council decision 1980/114)

Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) (Council decision 1980/114)

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (Council decision 1986/156)

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (Council decision 1992/265)

Union of Economic and Social Councils of Africa (Council decision 1996/225)

World Tourism Organization (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Participation on an ad hoc basis

African Accounting Council (Council decision 1987/161)

African Cultural Institute (Council decision 1987/161)

Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (Council decision 1989/165)

Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior (Council decision 1987/161)

Customs Cooperation Council (Council decision 1989/165)

International Bauxite Association (Council decision 1987/161)

International Civil Defence Organization (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Council decision 239 (LXII))

Annex IV

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL IN 1996

RESOLUTIONS

Resolution number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/	Page
1996/1	Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities	11 July 1996	V.B.1	182
1996/2	Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development	17 July 1996	V.B.6	200
1996/3	Amendment of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific			
	A. Change of name of Hong Kong in paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission	18 July 1996	V.C	226
	B. Admission of Palau as a full member of the Commission	18 July 1996	V.C	226
	C. Admission of Turkey as a member of the Commission	18 July 1996	V.C	226
1996/4	New directions for the Economic Commission for Africa	18 July 1996	V.C	227
1996/5	Palestinian women	22 July 1996	V.A.5	94
1996/6	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women	22 July 1996	V.A.5	96
1996/7	Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the future role of the Commission for Social Development	22 July 1996	V.A.6	108
1996/8	Action against corruption	23 July 1996	V.A.7	119
1996/9	United Nations declaration on crime and public security	23 July 1996	V.A.7	123

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a/ Chapter and section of the present report in which the text of the resolution or decision appears.

Resolution number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/	Page
1996/10	The role of criminal law in the protection of the environment	23 July 1996	V.A.7	127
1996/11	International cooperation and assistance in the management of the criminal justice system: computerization of criminal justice operations and the development, analysis and policy use of crime and criminal justice information	23 July 1996	V.A.7	129
1996/12	Elimination of violence against women	23 July 1996	V.A.7	135
1996/13	Administration of juvenile justice	23 July 1996	V.A.7	140
1996/14	Use and application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power	23 July 1996	V.A.7	142
1996/15	Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty	23 July 1996	V.A.7	143
1996/16	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	23 July 1996	V.A.7	145
1996/17	Special session of the General Assembly devoted to the combat against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities	23 July 1996	V.A.8	160
1996/18	Draft declaration on the guiding principles of demand reduction	23 July 1996	V.A.8	164
1996/19	Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs	23 July 1996	V.A.8	165
1996/20	Strengthening of the role of the International Narcotics Control Board and development of a unified information system for the collection and analysis of data concerning the nature, patterns and trends of the global problem of drug abuse	23 July 1996	V.A.8	166

Resolution number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/	Page
1996/21	Question of human rights and states of emergency	23 July 1996	V.A.4	68
1996/22	Question of a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	23 July 1996	V.A.4	69
1996/23	Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214	23 July 1996	V.A.4	70
1996/24	Protection of the heritage of indigenous people	23 July 1996	V.A.4	70
1996/25	Question of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms	23 July 1996	V.A.4	71
1996/26	Measures to prevent illicit international trafficking in children and to establish penalties appropriate to such offences	24 July 1996	V.A.7	147
1996/27	Implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime	24 July 1996	V.A.7	150
1996/28	Follow-up action on firearms regulation for the purpose of crime prevention and public safety	24 July 1996	V.A.7	153
1996/29	Action to strengthen international cooperation to control precursors and their substitutes used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, and to prevent their diversion	24 July 1996	V.A.8	169
1996/30	Measures to combat diversion of psychotropic substances and to establish effective control over operations carried out by intermediaries in international trade of psychotropic substances	24 July 1996	V.A.8	173

Resolution number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/	Page
1996/31	Consultative relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations	25 July 1996	V.F	242
1996/32	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon	25 July 1996	V.A.1	58
1996/33	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations	25 July 1996	V.A.1	59
1996/34	System-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996-2001	25 July 1996	V.A.5	101
1996/35	The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States	25 July 1996	V.E.2	236
1996/36	Follow-up to the major international United Nations conferences and summits, including the implementation of their respective programmes of action	26 July 1996	III.B	34
1996/37	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	26 July 1996	V.A.3	63
1996/38	Follow-up to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	26 July 1996	V.A.4	71
1996/39	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women	26 July 1996	V.A.5	103
1996/40	Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan	26 July 1996	V.D	231
1996/41	Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 50/227: initiation of reviews	26 July 1996	III.B	35

Resolution number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/	Page
1996/42	Progress on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/120	26 July 1996	IV.A	42
1996/43	Strengthening collaboration between the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions	26 July 1996	IV.B	47
1996/44	Coordination of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system in the field of energy	26 July 1996	V.B.5	195
1996/45	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction	26 July 1996	V.B.8	204
1996/46	Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields	26 July 1996	V.C	228
1996/47	Report of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	26 July 1996	V.E.3	239
1996/48	New and innovative ideas for generating funds	26 July 1996	V.H	270
1996/49	Integration of key minerals issues into the implementation of Agenda 21	25 July 1996	V.B.4	188
1996/50	Integrated water resources development and management	25 July 1996	V.B.4	189
1996/51	Corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions (E/1996/L.26/Rev.2)	20 Nov. 1996	V.B.9	207

DECISIONS

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/	Page
1996/201	Elections to subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions	25 Jan. 9 Feb. 1996	VII	276
1996/202	High-level segment of the Economic and Social Council of 1996	9 Feb. 1996	VIII.A	288
1996/203	Provisional agenda for the substantive session of 1996 of the Economic and Social Council	9 Feb. 1996	VIII.A	288
1996/204	Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 1997	9 Feb. 1996	VIII.A	291
1996/205	Consideration of reports of intergovernmental bodies	9 Feb. 1996	VIII.A	297
1996/206	World Decade for Cultural Development	9 Feb. 1996	VIII.A	297
1996/207	Dates of the third session of the Committee on Natural Resources	9 Feb. 1996	VIII.A	297
1996/208	Participation of non-governmental organizations at the 1996 sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission for Social Development	9 Feb. 1996	VIII.A	297
1996/209	Dates of the 1996 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	9 Feb. 1996	VIII.A	298
1996/210	New and innovative ideas for generating funds	9 Feb. 1996	VIII.A	298
1996/211	Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	9 Feb. 1996	VIII.A	298
1996/212	Enlargement of the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	9 Feb. 1996	VIII.A	298

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/	Page
1996/213	Options for resource policies and long-term financing of the World Food Programme	9 Feb. 1996	VIII.A	299
1996/214	Regional cooperation	9 Feb. 1996	VIII.A	299
1996/215	Public administration and development	2 April 1996	VIII.A	299
1996/216	Applications for consultative status received from non-governmental organizations	2 May 1996	VIII.A	300
1996/217	Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II	2 May 1996	VIII.A	300
1996/218	Applications from organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council for participation in the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples	2 May 1996	VIII.A	301
1996/219	Provisional agenda for the session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to be held in 1996	2 May 1996	VIII.A	301
1996/220	World Commission on Culture and Development	2 May 1996	VIII.A	302
1996/221	Enlargement of the membership of the Executive Committee of the programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2 May 1996	VIII.A	302
1996/222	Elections and nominations	2 and 3 May 1996	VII	279
1996/223	Accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)	3 May 1996	VIII.A	303

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/	Page
1996/224	Adoption of the agenda of the substantive session of 1996 of the Economic and Social Council and other organizational matters	24 June and 2 July 1996	VIII.A	303
1996/225	Participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Economic and Social Council	24 June 1996	VIII.A	303
1996/226	Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the operations of the United Nations Children's Fund	10 July 1996	IV.C	56
1996/227	Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly	10 July 1996	IV.A	45
1996/228	Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme considered by the Economic and Social Council	10 July 1996	IV.C	56
1996/229	Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its thirtieth session	11 July 1996	V.B	181
1996/230	Matters relating to the third and fourth sessions of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests	11 July 1996	V.B.1	185
1996/231	Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its fourth session and provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Commission	11 July 1996	V.B.1	185
1996/232	Review and analysis of agrarian reform and rural development	12 July 1996	V.B.3	187
1996/233	Report of the Secretary-General on the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters	15 July 1996	V.B.7	204
1996/234	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its twenty-ninth session and provisional agenda for the thirtieth session of the Commission	17 July 1996	V.B.6	202

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/	Page
1996/235	Venue of the twenty-seventh session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	18 July 1996	V.C	229
1996/236	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields	18 July 1996	V.C	229
1996/237	Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council under special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance	19 July 1996	V.A.1	60
1996/238	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	19 July 1996	V.A.9	180
1996/239	Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council under the question of the advancement of women	22 July 1996	V.A.5	104
1996/240	Renewal of the mandate of the Open-ended Working Group on the Elaboration of a Draft Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	22 July 1996	V.A.5	105
1996/241	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fortieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-first session of the Commission	22 July 1996	V.A.5	105
1996/242	Establishment of a support group to assist the Commission for Social Development in the preparations for the International Year of Older Persons in 1999	22 July 1996	V.A.6	115
1996/243	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its special session of 1996 and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission	22 July 1996	V.A.6	115
1996/244	Organization of the work of the sixth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	23 July 1996	V.A.7	154

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/	Page
1996/245	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the sixth session of the Commission	23 July 1996	V.A.7	154
1996/246	Provisional agenda and documentation for the fortieth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	23 July 1996	V.A.8	175
1996/247	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board	23 July 1996	V.A.8	177
1996/248	Membership of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East	23 July 1996	V.A.8	177
1996/249	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	23 July 1996	V.A.8	178
1996/250	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control	23 July 1996	V.A.8	178
1996/251	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	23 July 1996	V.A.2	62
1996/252	Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people	23 July 1996	V.A.3	67
1996/253	Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council under human rights questions	23 July 1996	V.A.4	72
1996/254	Situation of human rights in Burundi	23 July 1996	V.A.4	73
1996/255	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	23 July 1996	V.A.4	73

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section _a_/	Page
1996/256	Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights	23 July 1996	V.A.4	73
1996/257	Effects on the full enjoyment of human rights of the economic adjustment policies arising from foreign debt and, in particular, on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development	23 July 1996	V.A.4	74
1996/258	The right to development	23 July 1996	V.A.4	74
1996/259	Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	23 July 1996	V.A.4	75
1996/260	Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief	23 July 1996	V.A.4	75
1996/261	Human rights of persons with disabilities	23 July 1996	V.A.4	75
1996/262	Human rights and forensic science	23 July 1996	V.A.4	76
1996/263	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	23 July 1996	V.A.4	76
1996/264	Report of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities	23 July 1996	V.A.4	76
1996/265	National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights	23 July 1996	V.A.4	76
1996/266	Right to freedom of opinion and expression	23 July 1996	V.A.4	77

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/	Page
1996/267	Assistance to States in strengthening the rule of law	23 July 1996	V.A.4	77
1996/268	Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights	23 July 1996	V.A.4	77
1996/269	Situation of human rights in Haiti	23 July 1996	V.A.4	77
1996/270	Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights	23 July 1996	V.A.4	78
1996/271	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asia and Pacific region	23 July 1996	V.A.4	78
1996/272	Composition of the staff of the Centre for Human Rights	23 July 1996	V.A.4	78
1996/273	Situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea	23 July 1996	V.A.4	78
1996/274	Human rights situation in southern Lebanon and West Bekaa	23 July 1996	V.A.4	79
1996/275	Situation of human rights in Cuba	23 July 1996	V.A.4	79
1996/276	Situation of human rights in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)	23 July 1996	V.A.4	79
1996/277	Situation of human rights in Iraq	23 July 1996	V.A.4	79
1996/278	Situation of human rights in the Sudan	23 July 1996	V.A.4	80
1996/279	Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	24 July 1996	V.A.4	80
1996/280	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan	24 July 1996	V.A.4	80
1996/281	Situation of human rights in Rwanda	24 July 1996	V.A.4	80
1996/282	Situation of human rights in Zaire	24 July 1996	V.A.4	81
1996/283	Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action	24 July 1996	V.A.4	81

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/	Page
1996/284	Situation of human rights in Nigeria	24 July 1996	V.A.4	81
1996/285	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	24 July 1996	V.A.4	81
1996/286	Evaluation of the human rights programme of the United Nations system, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action	24 July 1996	V.A.4	82
1996/287	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	24 July 1996	V.A.4	82
1996/288	Rights of the Child	24 July 1996	V.A.4	82
1996/289	Effects of structural adjustment programmes on the full enjoyment of human rights	24 July 1996	V.A.4	83
1996/290	Forced evictions	24 July 1996	V.A.4	83
1996/291	Systematic rape and sexual slavery during periods of armed conflict	24 July 1996	V.A.4	83
1996/292	Human rights dimensions of population transfer, including the implementation of settlers and settlements	24 July 1996	V.A.4	84
1996/293	Study on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous populations	24 July 1996	V.A.4	84
1996/294	Dates of the fifty-third session of of the Commission on Human Rights	24 July 1996	V.A.4	85
1996/295	Organization of the work of the fifty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights	24 July 1996	V.A.4	85
1996/296	Cooperation agreement between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration	24 July 1996	V.E	234
1996/297	Non-governmental organizations	25 July 1996	V.F	257
1996/298	Elections, appointments, nominations and confirmations	25 July 1996	VII	283

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/	Page
1996/299	Dates of sessions of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies in 1997	25 July 1996	V.G	268
1996/300	Resumption of the substantive session of 1996 of the Economic and Social Council	26 July 1996	VIII.A	303
1996/301	Periodicity of amendments to the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods	26 July 1996	V.B.1	186
1996/302	Non-governmental organizations on the Roster for the purposes of the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development	26 July 1996	V.B.1	186
1996/303	Recommendations of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development at its second session	26 July 1996	V.B.5	196
1996/304	Report of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development on its second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Committee	26 July 1996	V.B.5	197
1996/305	Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 50/106: business and development	26 July 1996	V.B.9	212
1996/306	Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fourth session of the Committee	25 July 1996	V.B.4	191
1996/307	Duration of future sessions of the Committee on Natural Resources	25 July 1996	V.B.4	193
1996/308	Follow-up and monitoring of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/1996/L.53)	10 Oct. 1996	V.A.4	85

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/	Page
1996/309	Applications for participation in the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration on the rights of indigenous people from organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council		V.F	258
	Decision A (E/1996/102/Add.1/Corr.1 and E/1996/SR.53 and 55)	10 Oct. and 14 Nov. 1996	V.F	258
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